TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1916. TWENTY-FIRST YEAR—NO. 50.

REDUCTION OF LIVING COST HAS BECOME ALL-ABSORBING, COUNTRY-WIDE PROBLEM

CONSPIRACY TO BOOST PRICES IS UNEARTHED

Government Agents Find Evidence of Illegal Combine, and President Directs Prosecutions.

THE Department of Agriculture at Washington received advices from various sections of the country, Saturday, that the cost of living had taken a drop. While the reductions were small, officials believed they would continue. They place responsibility on the announcement of the government that criminal prosecutions of food-price manipulators are certain.

Officials of the department of justice claim they already have concrete evidence of conspiracy against big board of trade dealers, middlemen in almost every line of food supplies and others. Concerted action is planned against these persons. Agents of the department, operating under the orders of U. S. Attorney Anderson of Boston, already have turned in reports which, it is stated, show a general conspiracy to manipulate prices.

This information was presented to President Wilson by Mr. Anderson. The President directed that immediate prosecutions be undertaken. Anderson will leave here, early next week, to visit middle western cities, to confer with federal attorneys. When he returns an effort will be made to present all of the evidence, simultaneously, to United States grand juries sitting in various cities.

No Immunity Promised.

The chief obstacle in the way of prosecutions is the desire of the administration that those persons who have been active participants in the alleged conspiracy shall not gain immunity by being summoned to tell of their operations before a grand jury.

Much of the evidence so far amassed deals with the holding up of coal cars, refrigerator cars and the like.

Department agents insist they will be able to show that, in certain instances, cars were held idle on sidings, as a result of a conspiracy between dealers in the big eastern cities and the men who had control of them.

It is agreed by administration leaders that there is no chance of embargo on foods being successful. Even though the house should pass such legislation, the administration, which is in control of the senate, would kill it in a hurry.

Coal Car Conspiracy.

Toledo is to be the center of a federal grand jury probe of an alleged conspiracy to boost coal prices.

The department of justice planned Saturday to submit to President Wilson and Attorney General Gregory its program for a thorough investigation of the activities of middle western railroads in this connection.

The authorities will endeavor to place the responsibility for the tie-up of thousands of coal cars, with a view to prosecuting the alleged conspirators.

Federal investigation will take place in Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Chicago, it is said.

It was said that doubt no longer existed as to whether there had been combinations of men to boost coal prices, and that effective means to punish those who have violated the law in contributing to the rises were being studied. One of the chief problems facing officials is how to reach the men under suspicion without enabling some of them to obtain immunity by testifying before grand juries or other inquisitorial bodies.

Interstate commerce commission statistics are understood to show that at the height of the rise in coal prices at a time when there was an apparent shortage in the supply, hundreds of loaded cars stood untouched in railroad yards in the middle west. Whether this coal was being held for a further rise by concerted action of its owners is under investigation.

The only penalty for holding these shipments, it was said, was a demurrage by the railroads. Higher demurrage rates, running up to $5 a car on and after the sixth day of delay, which became effective December 15, and increased per diem charges to roads for the use of the cars of other companies, are expected by officials to afford a measure of relief form car shortage.

The startling discoveries have been made in the federal investigation of the high prices of food, it was announced by the United States district attorney's offices in Chicago, Saturday. They are:

That the egg supply of Chicago is and has been for months controlled by four men—James E. Wetz, self-styled "egg king of America;" M. H. Eichgron, C. B. Ford and Lewis Richeter.

That several storage warehouses, anticipating just such an investigation, have been keeping a duplicate set of books, one of actual transactions, the other for any investigators who might come around.

THE PRESIDENT DOESN'T EXPECT MUCH OF CONGRESS THIS SESSION

—Darling in Des Moines Register and Leader.

Thousands Get Increase in Pay

Thousands of workingmen throughout the country are to benefit by wage raises. In one day last week, Thursday, December 7, increases aggregating $1,250,000 a year and affecting nearly 21,000 employes were announced by the Willys-Overland Automobile Company at Toledo. Employes paid 30 cents an hour or less will be advanced 10 per cent; between 30 cents and 40 cents, 7½ per cent, and over 40 cents, 5 per cent.

Two thousand employees of the Arlington Powder Company, of Arlington, N. J., get an increase in pay in the form of a 20 per cent bonus on an annual payroll of $1,920,000. This makes an increase to the workers of $384,000.

Fifteen thousand operatives in the cotton mills in Maine will receive an increase in wages of about 10 per cent, beginning January 1.

All of the 1,300 employes of the Corn Porducts Refining Company at Chicago will receive a raise of 17 per cent in pay, effective December 16. The increase will cost the company $285,000 a year.

The Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, at St. Louis, granted a bonus of one month's pay to all employes save department managers and salesmen. These were granted a 10 per cent wage increase.

The demands of the stogie rollers for an advance in wages of $1 per thousand at Wheeling have been granted by all but two manufacturers at Wheeling.

DR. WILEY WOULD HAVE US EAT BRAN

Dr. Harvey Wiley offers a remedy in keeping down prices. He believes that the various municipalities should establish municipal food depots.

"The farmer is not getting the money indicated by the high prices," the doctor said. "It is the middleman. If the poor man would buy bran instead of brands he would be better off. He pays 25 cents for a patented package of food which would cost only three cents if he would prepare it himself. Talk of more food laws is foolish. We want no embargo on food; what we want is care in using our food and then prices will be low enough."

NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

Monday, Dec. 4.—Senate—Senators Kern and Gallinger appointed committee to await on President Wilson with house committee.

House—Representatives Kitchin, Fitzgerald and Mann were appointed committee to await on President Wilson with senate committee.

Tuesday, Dec. 5.—Senate—Senators-elect Watson, Indiana; Fernald, Maine, and Kirby, Arkansas, were sworn in after unsuccessful efforts of Senator Reed to have their credentials referred to election committee. Senator Shafroth introduced resolution for constitutional amendment providing abolishment of electoral college and limiting presidents to one six-year term. Proceeded in a body to house for joint session. Senator Martine introduced resolution for embargo on foodstuffs.

House—Agreed to senate amendments on bill to investigate cost of living of wage earners in District of Columbia and sent bill to President. Recessed and met with senate in joint session. President Wilson delivered his annual address before joint session.

Wednesday, Dec. 6—Senate—Joint committee resumed hearing on railroad problems. Resumed consideration of Owen corrupt practice bill.

House—Considered miscellaneous bills from the calendar. Discussed omnibus fish hatcheries bill.

Thursday, Dec. 7—Senate—Discussed Hoke Smith bill for retirement of federal judges who reach 70 years of age. William J. Bryan opposed exclusive federal regulation of railroads before joint railway investigating committee.

House—Secretary Baker advocated diversion of waters to American side of Niagara Falls before foreign affairs committee.

Friday, Dec. 8—Senate—Interstate commerce committee considered railroad legislation bills. Began consideration of bill to establish prohibition in the District of Columbia. Adjourned until Monday out of respect for memory of late Representative Tribble of Georgia.

House—No session. Military and naval committee continued consideration of appropriation bills. Interstate and foreign commerce committee decided not to take up high cost of living proposals before holiday recess.

Saturday, Dec. 9—Senate—No session. Senator Chamberlain conferred with officials of the Universal Military training league on plans to expediate passage of a universal training bill.

House—Adjourned until Monday as marks of respect to memory of late Representative Tribble of Georgia.

LONG PROGRAM MAY REQUIRE EXTRA SESSION

President Wants Too Much Done in Short Order—Railway Men After Share of Plums.

The President's disposition to insist on an elaborate program of legislation to improve railroad credit, enlarge and improve transportation facilities and avert strikes in interstate commerce may force an extra session.

This is the view of senators and representatives. That this program cannot be carried out at regular short session seems certain. The Newlands' joint committee will ask that the railroad program go over to the next regular session in December, 1917. Railroad representatives say the roads are returning about seven per cent now and have more freight than they can handle and they are willing to have the legislation postponed for a year, but they insist that following the close of the war something must be done by congress to relieve railroads.

The Newlands committee will ask congress to extend the time in which they are required to report and permit the investigation to go on during the summer. The railroad representatives believe that if the hearings can be strung out for a year a disclosure of all the facts will strengthen the railroads' cause.

Nonunion Men Want Plums.

Senator Newlands, chairman of the joint congressional railroads committee, presented to the senate petitions from the "80 per cent" unorganized railroad employes, asking for legislation to give them a share of the benefits of the Adamson law. The petition bore 300,000 signatures, Senator Newlands told the senate.

The petitioners asked:

1—A thorough investigation, by a competent committee, of the wages of all railroad employes.

2—The fixing of a standard of hours of labor for railroad employes of all classes.

3—A compulsory arbitration law, such as that recommended by President Wilson, "to prevent destructive interruption of interstate commerce and binding, alike, to employes and employes affecting wages and hours of labor."

William Jennings Bryan, before the congressional committee, opposed abandonment of state regulation of railroads. His appearance gave the investigation its first tinge of partisan politics.

REPUBLICANS WANT ELECTION LAWS CHANGED TO END POWER OF SOUTH

DURING consideration of the pending corrupt practices bill before congress Republicans will take advantage of the opportunity to shed light upon the parts played by the solid south in the election of presidents. They expect to demonstrate that had it not been for the disfranchisement of the negroes, and for the large representation of south in the electoral college, President Wilson would have been defeated.

To curb the disfranchisement of the negroes the Republicans are advocating federal control of national elections along the line of the famous "force" bill of more than two decades ago.

The Republicans also will urge enforcement of the constitutional provision for the reduction of the congressional representation of states disfranchising voters, which, if carried out, would automatically reduce the representation of such states in the electoral college.

May Drop Electors.

A score of bills to abolish the electoral college and base the election of the president entirely on the popular vote have been introduced, one of the most notable of these measures having been offered by Senator Shafroth of Colorado, a Democrat.

Hughes carried the eastern states by a plurality of 386,000, the middle western states by 227,000, a total excess over Wilson of 613,000. Wilson carried the far west by a plurality of 374,000.

The country outside of the solid south, where the voting is perfunctory and the result predetermined, preferred Hughes to Wilson by a majority of 118 electoral votes and a plurality of 239,000 popular votes. This was the verdict of 15,000,000 voters, yet it could not stand against the foreordained judgment of 2,000,000 voters in the south yielding Mr. Wilson 139 electoral votes and a plurality of 771,000 popular votes.

There are 1,927,000 male Negroes of voting age in southern states, 75 per cent of whom, according to the Republicans, have been disfranchised by state laws. Even if only 1,000,000 have been disfranchised it would appear that several of these states were won by the Democrats by virtue of such disfranchisement and that in any event the division of the popular vote would have been much closer had the Negroes been allowed to vote.

The constitution provides that when the right to vote "is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being 21 years of age and citizens of United States, or in any way abridged, except in participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state."

Effect on Congress.

If this provision were enforced by congress the solid south would lose, it is estimated, from 50 to 80 members of congress and an equal number of votes in the electoral college. The Negroes are counted when it is to the advantage of southern states to get as many representatives in congress as possible and counted out when it would be to their disadvantage to record their Republican votes.

Wilson started in the recent presidential race with an advantage over Hughes consisting of the 139 electoral votes of the solid south. If southern representation had been adjusted to the volume of disfranchisement by the elimination of 50 votes Wilson would have been defeated in the electoral college, though he still would have had a plurality of the popular vote.

Had the Negroes been permitted to vote Hughes probably would have had a plurality of the popular vote, though Wilson might still have been elected by the electoral vote.

The south which cast 2,000,000 votes had 139 votes in the electoral college. The middle west has the same number of electoral votes, but cast 6,000,000 popular votes.

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BLADE STORIES ARE HITS OF FICTION

The Son of Tarzan Page Three

BRITISH GOVERNMENT FULLY REORGANIZED

LLOYD-GEORGE IS PREMIER OF GREAT BRITAIN

Asquith Quits as English Prime Minister; New Coalition Cabinet Organzied by Former War Minister.

Overshadowing events of the war last week was the resignation of Herbert Asquith, premier of Great Britain, and the appointment of David Lloyd-George, minister of war under Asquith, as the new prime minister. With Asquith the former coalition cabinet went out of existence and England was without a head to her government for nearly a week, Asquith's resignation taking place on Dec. 5.

The new war government, headed by Premier Lloyd-George, came into existence on Dec. 11. General satisfaction is expresed over the personnel of the incoming cabinet and all sections of the press admit its unusual strength. If there are any organized expressions of discontent, they probably will come from the labor group over the extraordinary powers vested in the new prime minister.

The New Cabinet.

The chief posts in the new government will be filled by the following:

Prime Minister—Mr. Lloyd-George.
War Secretary—Lord Derby.
Foreign Secretary—A. J. Balfour.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir Edward Carson.
Lord President of the Council—Lord Curson.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—A. Bonar Law.
Home Secretary—Sir George Cave.
Colonial Secretary—Walter Hume Long.
Minister of Labor—John Hodge.
Minister of Munitions—Sir Christopher.
Food Controller—Lord Davenport.
President of the Local Government Board—Lord Rhonda.

The government is made up of 15 Unionists, 12 Liberals, 3 Laborites and three men who have not been actively affiliated with any party.

A bill will be introduced in commons to enable the new cabinet to administer the government without the formality of a general election to give it the ratification of the people. It is customary in England to follow a reorganization of the government with a general election, but the opposition of such a course has become so strong that it was decided to avert it.

Asquith Cabinet Unwieldly.

The main criticism of Asquith was his unwieldy cabinet, which did more haggling among its members than active work in directing the various phases of the war. Criticism upon criticism was heaped on the misdirected efforts of the premier and his associates, and it became known recently, when the big shakeup in the English navy leaders occurred, that Asquith was on the eve of losing his power.

Later it was announced that the premier has agreed to shunting his 22 assistants into the background, and had accepted the proposition to have the government run by a war board of five, of which number he was to be one. But the powers behind the Asquith rebellion held the whiphand, and the premier, rather than remain a figurehead—for it was planned to leave him off the war board—handed his resignation to the king.

Andrew Bonar-Law was summoned by the king to form a new cabinet, but the veteran statesman refused the task, and then it was necessary for the king to fall back on Lloyd-George, and the little Welchman immediately began his work. The former minister of war announced that the new government would be coalition, like the old one.

Other Changes Due.

In addition to the reconstruction of the British government changes are expected in the French and Russian governments. There already has been a partial reorganization of the Russian ministry, but the pressure from the Duma is becoming so strong that further resignations may result.

Dispatches from Paris last week quoted political writers as demanding a reorganization of the French government so as to insure a more vigorous progress of the war than is now followed.

The secret session of the French chamber of deputies has now almost reached its end and the conclusion of this meeting will probably be followed by a "speeding-up process." Just what form this accelarating movement may take is guesswork, but there are many who believe that Gen. Joffre, the allied commander-in-chief, will be succeeded by Gen. Petain, the French commander at Verdun.

Berlin Jubilant.

The resignation of Premier Asquith clears the situation, according to the Koelnische Zeitung, a Berlin paper. Commenting on the English political crisis the paper says:

"The enemy's last forces will now be brought into the field and when they, like the others, have hurled themselves vainly against the strength of Germany, we shall find England ready for an honest peace."

The Cologne Volks Zeitung says that the Germans can view political events in England with complete composure. "The leading man," it says, "in the most powerful of the enemy countries confirms by his resignation the failure of the war policy hitherto followed by the entente. If the strong men in England now come into power this can only please us for it gives the hope that a decision will come all the earlier."

Hose Must Go Higher or Else Come Lower

Daddy Will Have to Guard Socks as Price Will Increase.

Father, guard your socks! Friend wife and daughter may be grabbing them before 1917 is very old.

Manufacturers have announced that stockings must come down—in length—or go up in price. The concensus of opinion was that a stocking of about the same length as the all-revealing half-hose of the summer bathing girl will be the thing very soon.

The gap 'twixt hem and shoetop is threatened by the verdict of members of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers.

"We'll have to make women's stockings shorter or increase the cost 50 per cent," said Secretary C. R. Carter of Philadelphia. "Already costs have been advanced from 25 to 50 per cent."

CARRANZA DECIDES TO ADOPT THE PROCTOCOL

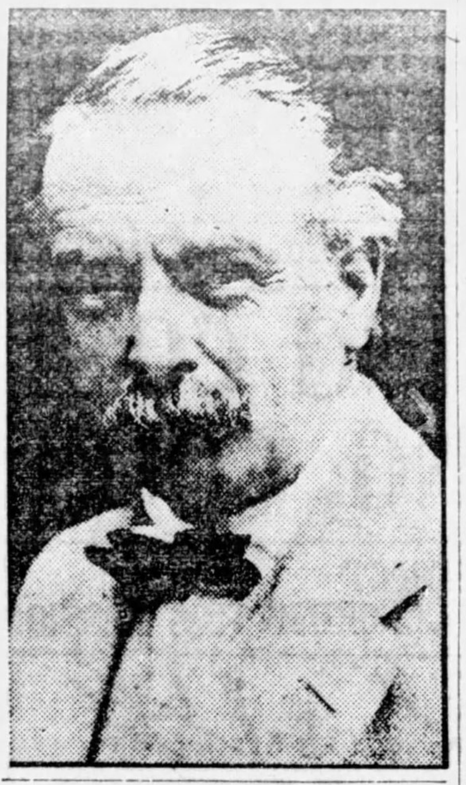
Word was received in Mexico City last week from de facto government heads in Queretaro, that First Chief Carranza has decided to adopt the protocol arranged by the Mexican-American joint commission.

A few changes, it was stated, possibly may be made in the wording of the document, but the first chief has given it his endorsement in the main.

Parral, Chihuahua, again is in the hands of Carranza troops after having been occupied by Villa bandits since November 5, according to private telegrams received in El Paso last week.

Whether the town was evacuated by Villa troops after a fight was not stated. All foreigners, with the possible exception of Theodore Hoemuller and his family, German subjects, who were reported killed, are believed to be safe.

David Lloyd-George
New English Premier



U-BOAT ISSUE SERIOUS AGAIN

Germany Accepts Responsibility for Sinking the British Vessel Arabia.

Germany's acceptance of responsibility for the sinking without warning of the British liner Arabia with the explanation that her submarine commander took the vessel for an auxiliary warship, has brought the issue over submarine warfare to a more serious and clear-cut basis than anything that has happened since the threat of the United States last April to break diplomatic relations after the torpedoing of the channel liner Sussex.

Such information as the American government has tends to show the Arabia to have been a passenger ship of the Peninsular and Oriental line, passing through the Mediterranean on a regular voyage.

Among the passengers was an American citizen, who was rescued.

The note from Berlin on the sinking of the Arabia, maintained that vessel was an auxiliary warship and accordingly not entitled to protection under the German note of May, 1916. The note quoted the commander of the submarine as identifying the Arabia as a "transport ship for troops in the service of the British government, to be considered an auxiliary warship in accordance with international law and to be treated as such. Accordingly, I considered myself justified in sinking her without delay."

Women Have Nerve

One hundred women in 100 luxurious limousines drove up to a luxurious Cleveland hotel, held a meeting and decided the high cost of living was "due to the war."

NO PEACE WITH LLOYD-GEORGE HOLDING POWER

Welshman's Elevation to the Premiership of England Is Seen as New Challenge to Germany.

Whatever prospect there was of bringing about peace in Europe at an early date has been banished by the reorganization of the British cabinet, with David Lloyd-George as premier, according to the general view held in the diplomatic colony in Washington, says Arthur Sears Hennery in a dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

The upheaval in the British government and the dismissal of the cabinet officers blamed for unsuccessful conduct of the war, together with the signs of a familiar crisis developing in France, are regarded by Germany as definite acknowledgment that she is the victor up to date.

Had A. Bonar Law been chosen premier Germany might have offered formally to make peace, probably by asking President Wilson to mediate.

The selection of Lloyd-George, however, is regarded by Berlin as a new challenge. The little Welshman has been preaching "war to a knockout" and is dubbed in Berlin the "knockout minister." German officials say that for Berlin to initiate peace overtures now would be to admit fear of the outcome of Lloyd-George's "knockout war."

It is taken for granted in Washington that the elevation of Lloyd-George means a more vigorous prosecution of the war by Great Britain and also means that Great Britain will be less disposed than ever pending this new effort to listen to peace proposals. If Lloyd-George achieves even moderate success it is deemed likely that the war will continue until 1918, if not longer.

New Challenge to Berlin.

Germany is still eager, however, to have President Wilson undertake mediation on his own responsibility and without any formal request from Berlin. But the President is disinclined to make any move that would not be welcome in England, and the appointment of Lloyd-George makes all the more unlikely any proposals by Mr. Wilson now upon his own initiative.

A radical change in British war policy is looked for. The campaign in the Balkans has furnished one of the principal differences between Asquith and Lloyd-George. The latter wanted to concentrate the drive of the allies in the Balkans.

Asquith declared this plan folly, in view of the distance, the shortage of ships, and the activity of German and Austrian submarines in the Mediterranean, Lloyd-George will be expected to give his Balkan scheme a tryout.

MRS. HARRY DURYEA AWARDED WAR MEDAL

President Poincaire of France has awarded a gold medal to Mrs. Harry Duryea of New York, for her services during the last two years as head of an American aid committee for war victims.

PROTEST ENDS U. S. EFFORTS FOR BELGIANS

American Diplomatic Resources Are Exhausted by Note Which Protests Against Deportations.

With publication of the American protest to Germany on the deportations of Belgians, the United States government has exhausted its means of diplomacy and has laid the case before American public opinion, from which it will expect to draw guidance for the next steps, if any be taken.

Germany's reply, conveyed in conversations with Charge Grew at Berlin by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, is that the deportations are regarded as justified on the grounds of social necessity.

Won't Heed Protest.

No actual reply in the form of a note has been received from Germany, but no doubt has been left by the chancellor that the protest of the United States will not be heeded.

Official information shows also that the deportations are continuing. Publication of the protest was disclosed at the state department to be for the purpose of placing the case before American public opinion. It was also revealed that publication of the document might be interpreted as unfriendly, but that this contingency had been taken into consideration before it was given out.

The state department feels that it has gone far beyond the usual diplomatic bounds in its protest to Germany and that in a strictly conventional sense it had almost no right to discuss the matter at all with Germany, as Belgium's interests in that country are represented by Spain and not by the United States. Consequently with all diplomatic procedure now admittedly exhausted the department has no other recourse than to give the facts to the public and leave the case with it.

With the apparent failure of the American protest as well as those of Holland, Spain and the Vatican, and the deportations unabated, the state department will await the expression of public opinion before another step is taken.

The next step may be the making public further information of the extent and machinery of the deportations.

Meanwhile the second official statement from England, that American relief in Belgium may have to be terminated because of the deportations, is causing alarm.

Result of German Reply.

The decision to protest formally against the treatment of the Belgians followed unsuccessful informal efforts by Charge Grew, under instructions, that he say informally to the Berlin foreign office that the deportations were having a most unfavorable effect upon neutrals, particularly the United States.

The charge was informed in reply that the policy was adopted as a military necessity, and that Germany regarded it as legal.

The note, with the department's statement making it public, follows:

On November 29 Mr. Grew, our charge at Berlin, was directed to obtain an interview with the German chancellor and read to him the following:

"The government of the United States has learned with the greatest concern and regret of the policy of the German government to deport from Belgium a portion of the civilian population for the purpose of forcing them to labor in Germany and is constrained to protest in a friendly spirit, but most solemnly, against this action, which is in contravention of all precedents and of those humane principles of international practice which have long been accepted and followed by civilized nations in their treatment of non-combatants.

"Furthermore, the government of the United States is convinced that the effect of this policy, if pursued, will in all probability be fatal to the Belgian relief work, so humanely planned and so successfully carried out, a result which would be generally deplored, and which, it is assumed, would seriously embarrass the German government."

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

RAILROADS and the government began their fight last week in the supreme court to test the constitutionality of the Adamson eight-hour law. The court was asked to make a quick decision in the case.

The preliminary hearing of Karl Armgaard Graves, self-styled international spy, charged with attempting to extort $3,000 from Countess von Bernstorff, was further continued until March 10.

Belgians arriving in Holland report there was a revolt in Antwerp on Nov. 30, in which about 300 inhabitants and many German soldiers were said to have been killed.

President Wilson last week took up the study of cost of living reports submitted by government departments.

Secretary of State Hildebrandt of Ohio has ordered the election boards of the 88 Ohio counties to ho'd the ballots of the last election and prepare for a recount. This indicates that the Republicans intend to contest the apparent defeat of Governor Willis by James M. Cox, Democrat.

The Excelsior brewery, one of the oldest in St. Louis, will close on January 1, on account of the progress of prohibition.

Richard Croker, political boss of New York for many years, has returned to America, perhaps to stay the rest of his life. He was accompanied by his bride, an Indian princess 50 years his junior.

American shipping circles became alarmed again last week over the report of a German submarine off the American coast.

Dowager Grand Duchess Augusta Carolina of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, is dead.

In 15 city elections in Massachusetts the no-license forces won sweeping victories and the vote of the wets in other cities was cut down.

George C. Boldt, proprietor of the Waldorf-Astoria of New York City, died on Dec. 5 from heart disease.

Madison Square Garden in New York, famous as the scene of many important public meetings and athletic exhibitions, has been sold for $2,000,000 to an insurance company.

According to a London paper King George offered an earldom and the Order of the Garter to Herbert Asquith, former premier. Asquith is said to have declined both honors.

The potato famine in Ireland is reaching the acute stage. As a result of the weather causing so much of the autumn crop to rot in the ground potatoes are now selling at $5 a barrel or more.

According to annual estimates Hawaii now has a population of 237,633, an incresae of over 45,000 over 1910.

Lloyd-George is expected to bring about an immediate solution of the Irish question by means of an imperial conference.

Official figures say Thomas Campbell, Republican, was elected governor of Arizona at the recent election by a plurality of 32 votes over Governor George P. Hunt.

The British house of commons has been asked to agree upon a new vote of credit amounting to $2,000,000,000.

Representative Steenerson of Minnesota has introduced a bill in congress to make women eligible as rural mail carriers.

English trade unionists in conference ask that the British government purchase all essential imported foodstuffs and control all home products.

A fight in the senate to prevent the immediate seating of Senator-elect James E. Watson of Indiana, was lost by a vote of 32 to 44, and Watson was seated. He succeeds Thomas Taggart, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of late Senator Shivley.

William H. Moyer, for 12 years warden of the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., has been appointed warden of Sing Sing prison.

A bill has been introduced in congress to increase the salaries of postal employes.

Fire which swept a Brooklyn novelty plant last week burned 1,500 Teddy bears.

The Danish steamship Nexos, 1,030 tons gross, has been sunk by submarines, according to Lloyds.

State department officials have located Felix Diaz in Guatemala, where he is preparing to invade Mexico and begin a new revolution.

Sir David Beatty, commander of the British battle cruiser squadron, and hero of the battle of Jutland, is to assume command of the British grand fleet, succeeding Sir Admiral John Jellicoe, who become first sea lord of the admiralty.

Maximilian Harden, German editor, declares the real reason Herr von Jagow quit as Germany's foreign secretary, was because he disapproved of a submarine policy which offended the United States.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa wants to make betting on a national, senatorial or congressional election a federal crime.

Weather on Dec. 6 was the coldest ever experienced in Alaska according to train crews on the United States railroad. The temperature at one point was estimated at 50 degrees below zero.

It is estimated 1,000 lives were lost in a recent cycloe in Pondicherry, the chief of the French possessions in India. Tremendous damage was inflicted throughout the Madras province.

The National Reform association of Pittsburgh has ordered a special committee to protest to President Wilson against allowing European women to be brought into the United States to become the wives of Mormons.

Two deaths and heavy property damage were caused last week by a gale that swept the Oregon and Washington coast.

According to reliable advices from Austin, Texas, Attorney General Gregory has accepted an offer to become counsel of the Gulf Refining Co. at a salary of $50,000 a year. It was announced recently that he would retire from the cabinet soon.

Bucharest Taken on Mackensen's Birthday

Emperor William sent the following telegram to Field Marshal von Mackensen, in command of the Teutonic forces on the southern Rumanian front:

"It is your excellency's birthday, and the ever memorable capture of Bucharest, the capital of the treacherous enemy who was the last to appear in arms against us, gives me the occasion, my dear Field Marshal, to express my imperial thanks and fullest recognition to you and to the glorious troops of the Danube and the ninth army under your tried leadership, who by the greatest exertions have achieved extraordinary exploits.

"All Germany regards with pride her own sons and those of her allies whose deeds, with God's help, will be a landmark on the road to a complete victory."

Field Marshal von Mackensen was born on December 6, 1849

SPECULATORS IN FOOD DODGE LAW

New York Brokers Skip to New Jersey to Get Around the Storage Act.

While the prices of foodstuffs of all kinds have been going up by leaps and bounds, an investigation reveals the fact that there is practically as large a volume of food supplies in New York and Brooklyn as in normal times.

The stocks of food are under lock and key in the great warehouses of the city. Their owners are holding them for still higher prices.

Furthermore it was discovered that there is a steady shipment of foodstuffs from the warehouses of Greater New York to the warehouses of New Jersey. The New York state law which forbids the hoarding of food in cold storage for more than a year is interfering slightly with the plans of the food speculators, but they have hit on a scheme to get around this limitation.

A large part of the stocks that are forced out of the local warehouses at the expiration of the year limit are hauled right over to New Jersey and stored again. The New Jersey law does not take cognizance of the period into that state. It simply limits the locking up of foods in that state to one year. In fact several of the big cold storage companies have cold storage plants in both New York and New Jersey, and shift their food supplies from one state to the other as the time limit expires.

Only a small part of the stock of foodstuffs which are forced out of the cold storage vaults in New York City go direct to the market. The larger part is put on trucks and hauled out of the state to New Jersey, there to be stored again until the price of the food is at its highest. Then it comes back into New York City to be sold.

According to the latest figures obtainable there were in cold storage in New York City per inhabitant, 28 eggs, 2 pounds 2 ounces of butter, 11 ounces of poultry, 2 pounds 3 ounces of fresh meat and 11 ounces of salt meat.

These figures, considered a very fair estimate of what is on hand in the cold storage plants today by authorities in the trade. are taken from the reports of Fredrick Sprenger, chief of the cold storage warehouse inspectors of the New York state department of health for September 1. Under the New York law cold storage plants are forbidden to keep eggs, poultry or meats longer than ten months and butter one year. It is also required that all of the reportable foodstuffs be stamped with the date upon which they are stored. Failure to comply with either of these conditions is punishable with a fine or imprisonment not longer than one year. Bi-weekly inspections are supposed to be made, but there are only eight cold storage inspectors in all New York state and at present two of them are down on the Mexican border with the National Guard regiments. Four of these inspectors are permanently stationed in New York City.

HIS WHOLE LIFE ONE BIG BATTLE

French Soldier Takes Part in Scores of Fights, Being Wounded 19 Times.

It took 19 wounds and scores of battles to kill Capt. Dumas, 67, one of the most heroic of French soldiers, mortally wounded at Clery.

Dumas probably held the fighting record of France.

As a pontifical zouave at the age of 19, in 1867, he was wounded ten times. He fought again in 1870 and at intervals later, in southern Algeria, Tunis, on the Ivory Coast, in the Sudan, the Gaboons, Moroccan frontier, and in the Transvaal.

At the age of 66 Dumas tried to join the French army mobilizing for the European war. He was refused on account of his age. He promptly joined the Belgians, and was taken prisoner by the Germans. He escaped, fought in the battle of the Marnes and was wounded six times. He then fought in the Dardenelles, and later in the Vardar valley, where he was wounded again.

Having long previously proved his fighting ability to the French authorities, he fought next at Verdun, where he was again wounded. He rejoined his regiment in time to take part in the Somme offensive, and received his nineteenth and last wound in the terrific struggle in the village of Clery.

NEWSPAPER MAN GETS $30,000 IN LIBEL SUIT

Damages totaling $30,000 were awarded to Edwin E. Earl, proprietor of the Express-Tribune Co. of Los Angeles, in his libel suit against the Times-Mirror Co., Gen. Harrison Otis, president, and Harry E. Andrews, managing editor of the Los Angeles Times, by a superior court jury.

Earl sued for $125,000 and the jury allowed $25,000 compensatory and $5,000 exemplary damages. The action grew out of an alleged libelous editorial published by the Times.

POLISH FREEDOM A RECRUITING SCHEME, CLAIMS PADEREWSKI

Germany's announcement of the freedom of Poland is but a blind to obtain Polish recruits for service against the allies, Jan Ignace Paderewski, the pianist, charges.

"This announcement is but a repetition of the method followed in obtaining Polish legions to fight against France in the Franco-Prussian war," he said. "The Poles want real freedom, not freedom with a string attached."

THREE ENVOYS RESIGN POSTS

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Minister to Holland, Quits Job for Personal Reasons.

The first resignation from the diplomatic corps, expected to be the forerunners of others as a consequence of President Wilson's re-election and the closing of his first term, were announced early last wek.

Dr. Henry Van Dyke, minister to the Netherlands, has resigned, and probably will be succeeded by John W. Garrett of Baltimore, formerly minister to the Argentine Republic. Dr. Van Dyke, it was explained, has been concerned over his health for some time and also desired to return to his literary work after being abroad nearly four years.

The resignation of Thaddeus A. Thomson, minister to Colombia, and William H. Hornibrook, minister to Siam, also were announced. Mr. Thomson was appointed to his post, his first in the diplomatic service, in 1913. His home is in Austin, Texas, and he is a ranchman, planter and lawyer. Mr. Hornibrook was appointed in 1915. He lives in Albany, Oregon, is a publisher, and has been in Oregon politics.

Some time ago it became known that the government was expecting that members of the diplomatic corps would, in accordance with custom, forward their resignations. Many, no doubt, will be asked to remain. Some of them, it is known, are anxious to resign and get back to their private affairs.

Says Horse Was Drunk

That the horse was drunk, was the defense of a man sued in Milwaukee for damages because his auto ran into a neighbor's buggy.

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SWOLLEN VEINS are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp.
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SWEDISH WOMEN DEMAND BALLOT

17,000 of Them Organize to Press Their Claims to the Right of Suffrage.

Sweden, the only one of the Scandinavian countries in which women do not enjoy the same right to vote as the men, must at best wait some five years before complete enfranchisement of its women, but that the goal will ultimately be reached not only here but in other "backward" countries is the firm conviction of the National Swedish Woman's Suffrage association.

Reports made at the annual convention showed a greatly increased interest in the movement throughout Sweden. There are now nearly 17,000 women enrolled in the association and some 200 branch organizations. Particularly gratifying to the leaders was the report of a great growth of interest among the country's clergymen, as well as among men generally. Men's associations for woman suffrage were formed during the year at Kristianstad and Malmo, and some of the best known Swedish men are beginning to interest themselves actively in the movement.

At It 14 Years.

Most of this progress is the work of only fourteen years, although efforts to improve the position of women generally were begun at an early period, Sweden standing in the front rank of European countries in this respect. It was not until 1902, however, that a definite organized movement to secure votes for women was begun. The impetus for this was given by a man, Burgomaster C. A. Lindhagen of Stockholm. Burgomaster Lindhagen, who was also a member of the second chamber of the Riksdag, presented a woman suffrage bill in the lower house. It was defeated by 111 to 64.

The first notable victory was in 1906, when both chambers of the parliament decided to petition the government to investigate the subject of woman suffrage. This report was submitted to the Riksdag in 1911. In the meantime (1907) universal franchise had been granted the Swedish men, and the first use they made of it was to elect a liberal government, in which K. A. Staaf was premier. Staaf presented a woman suffrage bill in 1912 as a government bill, and it was supported by the constitutional committee of the Riksdag. The upper chamber defeated it, 86 to 58, but the lower chamber gave 140 votes for to 66 against.

Fail to Move Premier.

A further unavailing effort was made this year to induce Herr Hammarskjold, present premier, to make a government measure of the bill. A change of the nature proposed involves an amendment to the constitution, and hence must be adopted by both houses of two successive parliaments. The Riksdag session early in 1917 will be the last session of the present parliament, and although conditions have apparently not altered since the last successful attempt the women see themselves compelled to make another effort to secure the passage of a political equality measure. The bill will probably be presented as a Social Democratic party measure. But even in the unlikely event of its passage, woman suffrage could not come into effect in Sweden until the Autumn of 1921, so there is still a long fight ahead.

WISCONSIN A LONG TIME A PART OF OTHER STATES

Wisconsin from time to time has been an annex of various other states. After Ohio was admitted to the union Wisconsin, from 1805 to 1809, formed a part of Indian territory. From 1809 to 1818 Wisconsin was embraced in the territory of Illinois.

When Illinois became a state all the country north of it, including Wisconsin, was joined to Michigan. After more than 40 years of shifting Wisconsin was admitted to the union with her present boundaries in 1848.

Urges Embargo on Paper

Representative Campbell of Kansas would put a stop to the increase in the price of print paper and newspaper supplies generally by placing an embargo on the exportation of paper and supplies. He has introduced a measure in the house authorizing the President to put such an embargo into effect.

NEW YORK CLEARINGHOUSE FOR BIG MEAT SHIPMENTS

While people are talking about lowering the high cost of living by importing Argentine beef, 6,000 tons of it comes every month to the Brooklyn waterfront, stays a week or ten day and then is shipped off to Europe.

The cattle and sheep carcasses hang in freezing refrigerator holds while the hides that they used to wear on the Argentine Pampas are being tossed ashore to be made into American shoes. Then they remain in the refrigerator holds while the ships they are in go on to Liverpool.

The vessels of the Lamport & Holt line come from Buenos Ayres to Furman street, just over the edge of Columbia Heights, and discharge passengers, coffee and skins; but the meat that they have goes to the British government.

Time was when this meat was landed in Brooklyn. But even then Brooklyn got very little of it. According to men who handled the Argentine meat shipments, it came here consigned to the big American packers.

It was unloaded and stored here while about 5 per cent of it was sold to the big hotels. The rest was loaded in ships again and exported to Europe. When the war broke out the British control of shipping made it easy to stop the unloading of the meat in Brooklyn. Not a pound of Argentine beef or mutton has been landed in Brooklyn since April. The steamship Vauban was the last freighter to put meat off at the Lamport & Holt pier. That was on April 11, 1916.

"The big American beef companies used to bring the meat up here and store it until they were ready to reexport it. Then they would send it in other ships to Europe," said a representative of the Lamport & Holt line today. "Now, though the hides and everything else but the meat is landed here, the meat is taken in the same ships to England."

Figures from Buenos Ayres show that although no meat is coming to New York, the total export is larger than ever; 4,215,000 quarters of beef left Argentine in eight months of this year against 3,618,000 during the same eight months last year. And every pound of it sold at a substantial advance in price.

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Men wanted immediately to qualify for firemen, brakemen, electric motormen, $70-$100 monthly; experience unnecessary; write quick, stating position and locality desired. Railways Service Bureau, 1423 International Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Motormen, conductors, $80 monthly; interurbans everywhere; experience unnecessary; qualify now; stage age; booklet free. Address Box K-146, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Men, women 18 or over, write us immediately for free list U. S. government positions now open to you; $100 month. Franklin Institute, Dept. S-35, Rochester, N. Y.

We will pay you $75 per month to travel, collect names ,advertise and distribute samples. Expenses advanced. Write today. Stanton Co., 205 Pope Bldg., Chicago.

No strike. 8-hour day. Men everywhere; firemen, brakemen, baggagemen, $120; colored posters, experience unnecessary. 797 Railway Bureau, E. St. Louis, Ill.

Reliable agent wanted. Marvelous new sickness, accident, death insurance. Box 831-E, Chicago.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies to sew at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay, nice work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut st., Phila., Pa.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

$10 weekly made writing names and addresses; spare time; no canvassing; particulars for stamp. The Guide Company, Memphis, Tenn.

HELP WANTED.

Thousands men and women, 18 or over, wanted for U. S. government life jobs. Thousands 1917 vacancies; $75 month; steady work; short hours; rapid advancement. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for list of positions easily obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. S 31, Rochester, N. Y.

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Every home, on farm, in small town or suburb needs and will buy the wonderful Aladdin kerosene (coal oil) mantle lamp; five times as bright as electric; tested and recommended by government and 34 leading universities; awarded gold medal; one farmer cleared over $500 in 6 weeks; hundreds with rigs or autos earning $100 to $300 per month; no capital required; we furnish goods on time to reliable men; write quick for distributor's proposition, and lamp for free trial. Mantle Lamp Co., 643 Aladdin Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Large manufacturer wants representatives to sell shirts, underwear, hosiery, dresses, waists, skirts, direct to homes. Write for free samples. Madison Mills, 586 Broadway, New York City.

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Gentlemen going to Japan, China, India and Holyland Dec. 28th, will mail you post cards. Enclose 20c postage. Bert Caul, 480 Pine st., San Francisco, Calif.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

"Patents and Patent Possibilities" is a 72-page treatise telling what to invent and where to sell it. Manufacturers constantly writing for patents. Help supply the demand. Books free. H. S. Hill, 946 McLachlen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D. C.

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Landless Men! You can be independent on 10 acres! Excellent tracts for poultry, truck, fruit; near town. Best county in Michigan. Only $250. $5 down, $4 monthly. Other lands for general farming. Write for free booklet and full information. Swigart Land Co., S-1252 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Colorado needs 10,000 general farmers, dairymen, stock, poultry and hog raisers; good markets, fine climate, schools, churches; agricultural and industrial map free. Write State Board of Immigration, 51 Capital Bldg., Denver, Colo.

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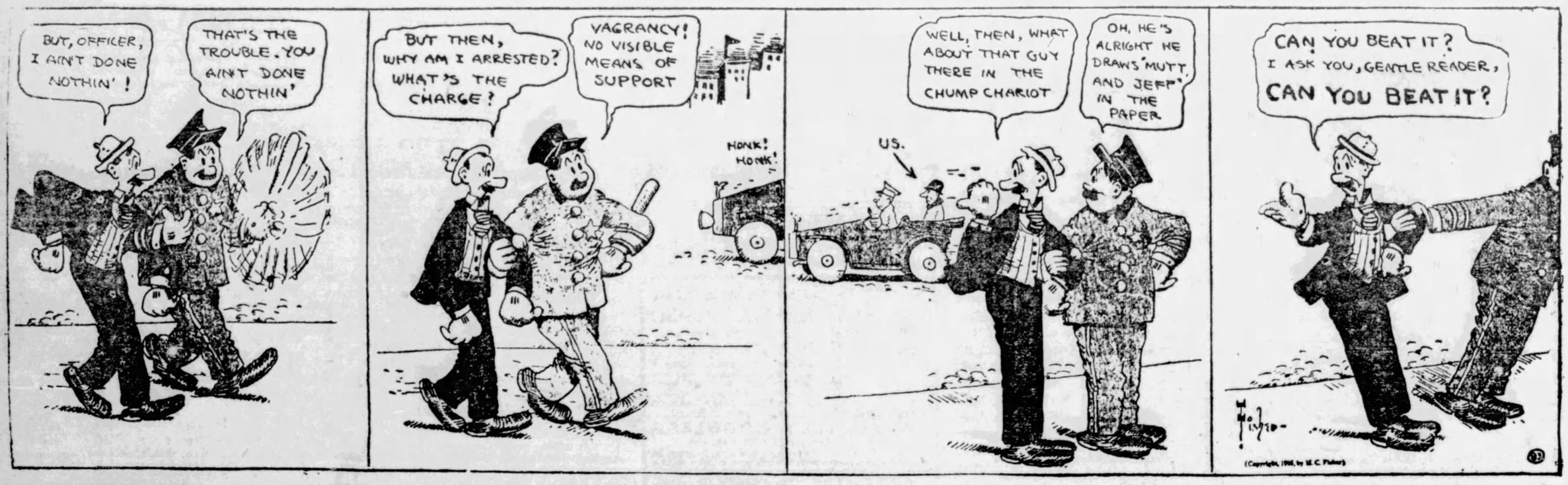
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VAGRANCY! NO VISIBLE MEANS OF SUPPORT
HONK! HONK!
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US.
CAN YOU BEAT IT? I ASK YOU, GENTLE READER, CAN YOU BEAT IT?

PROMISED CZAR CONSTANTINOPLE

Russian Premier Declares Allies Agreed to Give Him City and Straits.

In the Russian duma recently Premier Trepoff read a proclamation announcing officially that an agreement concluded by Russia, France and Great Britain in 1915 and later approved by Italy, "establishes in definite manner the right of Russia to the Dardanelles straits and Constantinople."

Premier Trepoff's announcement is quoted by a news agency as follows:

"For more than 1,000 years Russia has been reaching southward toward a free outlet on the open sea. This age-long dream, cherished in the hearts of the Russian people, now is ready for realization.

"From the beginning of the war, wishing to spare human lives and suffering, we and our allies did our utmost to restrain Turkey from mad participation in hostilities. Turkey received formal assurances guaranteeing her, in exchange for neutrality, the integrity of her territory and independence, and also conferring on her certain privileges and advantages. These efforts were vain. Turkey surreptitiously attacked us and thus sealed her own doom.

"We then concluded an agreement with our allies, which establishes in the most definite manner the right of Russia to the straits and Constantinople. Russians should know for what they are shedding blood, and in accord with our allies, announcement of this agreement is made from this tribune."

SUBMARINE SHELLS CREW OF AMERICANS

American members of the crew of the former Great Lakes steamer John Lambert barely escaped with their lives when a German submarine sank the vessel in the English channel on Nov. 22 without warning, they said when they arrived in New York last week, on the French liner Espagne.

The attack on the Lambert, they declared, came entirely unexpected and the submarine continued shelling the crippled vessel while the crew was frantically endeavoring to lower the lifeboats.

The vessel had been sold by its American owners to the French line and was being delivered to Havre when the attack took place. She flew the French flag, according to the crew. It sailed from Montreal Oct. 20.

WILSON IGNORES LABOR DEMANDS

To Insist Upon Investigation Before Permitting Strikes or Lockouts.

Despite vigorous opposition by organized labor, administration leaders in congress last week declared that President Wilson's plan for suspending railroad strikes and lockouts pending investigation of their causes would be included in the railroad legislative bill.

Senator Newlands of Nevada, chairman of the senate interstate commerce committee, asserted that while labor opponents of the plan would be heard and their objections noted, he was confident the plan outlined by the President would succeed in congress.

To Consider Arbitration.

A plan to bring about permanent peace between the railroads and their employes through the medium of a joint arbitration board will be considered by the carriers and the brotherhoods.

The railroad chiefs have signified they would welcome a creation of a joint board for the settlement of all disputes with their employes, provided the Adamson law were wiped out, either by judicial decision that it is unconstitutional, or by congressional repeal.

The brotherhood leaders have indicated that they would give the plan serious consideration, provided the project to enact legislation for compulsory investigation, and possibly compulsory arbitration is abandoned.

Organized Labor Alarmed.

The railroads are fighting the Adamson law raising the wages of train operating employes 20 per cent, and not only the brotherhoods, but all organized labor, is genuinely alarmed by President Wilson's announced determination to put through the remainder of his program, the principal feature of which is the compulsory investigation bill.

There have been signs of alarm in labor ranks of late, alarm that has been enhanced by the discovery of considerable sentiment in congress favoring outright compulsory arbitration, a proposal of which will be offered as an amendment to the President's bill.

President Wilson proposes only compulsory investigation of wage disputes by the Newlands act commission, pending which a strike or lockout would be unlawful. The finding would not be binding, however, and the brotherhoods would be at liberty to reject it and strike.

DEMS OPPOSING BRYAN DICTATION

Party Leaders Say He Can't Put Over National Prohibition and Suffrage.

William Jennings Bryan's endeavor to dictate the big issues of the next national campaign will be met with strenuous opposition within his own party. Democratic leaders made this plain last week, although all were chary of making any public announcement, fearing to bring down upon them the opposition of the Nebraskan.

The very fact, however, that Col. Bryan had coupled with his nationwide dry program a proposition for woman suffrage by national constitutional amendment gave heart to the opposition. It was declared by the men who expect to oppose the Bryan program within the Democracy that in doing this Bryan made a grave tactical error. He is depending on the solid south for prohibition support, he and his closest followers readily admit, and the south is the big obstacle today in the way of any national movement for equal suffrage. With suffrage and prohibition coupled, it will very likely oppose both.

Bryan declared emphatically he is confident the program outlined in his speech in Washington recently will furnish the big planks for the Democratic national platform in 1920.

He made it plain that by consenting to postponement for four years of consideration of a prohibition plank at the last national convention in St. Louis last June, he made a concession that he expects to be rewarded by the Democrats of the nation, as soon as they understand his plan.

Other "paramount issues" Mr. Bryan advocated were the election of the president by popular vote and changes to make the constitution more easily amendable. He announced his opposition to exclusive control of the railroads by the federal government and to "the menace of militarism" presented by proposals for universal military training.

The White House declined all comment on the Bryan program. However, it was privately pointed out that President Wilson has made it plain that he believes that suffrage and prohibition are local rather than national issues. It is understood here the President believes the entire program outlined in the St. Louis platform must be worked out before any other policies can be taken up. And, so far as the Bryan suggestion regarding a referendum on any proposed declaration of war is concerned, it is claimed in official circles that Mr. Bryan is alone in its advocacy.

City Physicians Explain Why They Prescribe Nuxated Iron

To Make Beautiful, Healthy Women and Strong Vigorous Men

NOW BEING USED BY OVER FIVE MILLION PEOPLE DAILY

Quickly transforms the flabby flesh, toneless tissues and pallid cheeks of weak, anemic men and women into a perfect glow of health and beauty—Often increases the strength of delicate, nervous, run-down folks 200 per cent in two weeks' time.

New York, N. Y.—It is conservatively estimated that over five million people daily in this country alone are taking Nuxated Iron. Such astonishing results have been reported from its use both by doctors and laymen, that a number of physicians in various parts of the country have been asked to explain why they prescribe it so extensively, and why it apparently produces so much better results than were obtained from the old forms of inorganic iron.

Extracts from some of the letters received are given below:

Dr. King, a New York physician and author says: "There can be no vigorous iron men without iron. Pallor means anaemia. Anaemia means iron deficiency. The skin of anaemic men and women is pale. The flesh flabby. The muscles lack tone, the brain fags and the memory fails and they often become weak, nervous, irritable, despondent and melancholy. When the iron goes from the blood of women, the roses go from their cheeks.

In the most common foods of America, the starches, sugars, table syrups, candies, polished rice, white bread, soda crackers, biscuits, macaroni, spaghetti, tapioca, sago, farina, degerminated cornmeal, no longer is iron to be found. Refining processes have removed the iron of Mother Earth from these impoverished foods, and silly methods of home cookery, by throwing down the waste-pipe the water in which our vegetables are cooked is responible for another grave iron loss.

Therefore, if you wish to preserve your youthful vim and vigor to a ripe age, you must supply the iron deficiency in your food by using some form of organic iron just as you would use salt when your food has not enough salt.

Dr. Sauer, a Boston physician who has studied widely in both this country and prominent European Medical Institutions, says: "As I have said a hundred times over, organic iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only throw away patent medicines and nauseous concoctions and take simple Nuxated Iron, I am convinced that the lives of thousands of persons might be saved who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, consumption, kidney, liver and heart troubles, etc. The real and true cause which started their diseases was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood."

Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with a blood pressure of a boy of 20 and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact a young man he really was notwithstanding his age. The secret, he said, was taking iron—nuxated iron had filled him with renewed life. At 30 he was in bad health; at 46 he was careworn and nearly all in—now at 50, a mirror of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth.

Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly-looking, just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: see how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, rundown people who were ailing all the while double their strength and endurance and entirely rid themselves of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. The iron demanded by Mother Nature for the red coloring matter in the blood of her children is, alas! not that kind of iron. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete and prize-fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray; while many another has gone down in inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron."

Dr. V. Von Unruh, Medical Director in Chief of the New York City Clinic said: "I have given Nuxated Iron a fair and prolonged trial. I have been more than pleased with the results and will continue its use".

Dr. Schuyler C. Jaques, Visiting Surgeon of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York City, said, "I have never before given out any medical information or advice for publication, as I ordinarily do not believe in it.

But in the case of Nuxated Iron I feel I would be remiss in my duty not to mention it. I have taken it myself and given it to my patients with most surprising and satisfactory results. And those who wish quickly to increase their strength, power and endurance will find it a most wonderfully effective remedy."

Dr. James, late of the United States Public Health Service, says, "Patients in an enervated and devitalized state of health — those, for instance, convalescing from protracted fevers, those suffering from a long-standing case of anaemia, all such people, in my opinion, need iron. Of late, there has been brought to my attention, Nuxated Iron. In practice, I have found this an ideal restorative and upbuilding agent in these cases above mentioned."

NOTE—Nuxated Iron, which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians in such a great variety of cases, is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians both in Europe and America. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in nuxated iron, that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron, and increase their strength 200 per cent or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed in this city by all good druggists. —Advertising.

COURT UPHOLDS STRIKE PICKETS

Employers Are Dubious and Unions Are Skeptical Over Federal Decision.

Employers were dubious and labor unions skeptical following a decision of the United States circuit court of appeals in Chicago, holding that picketing is the inherent right of the laborer.

The decision reverses the opinion of the district court at East St. Louis, which enjoined the Tri-City Trades Council from picketing the plants of the American Steel Foundries at Granite City, Ill. The appellate court holds the action of the lower tribunal was "too drastic."

The lawfulness of picketing is not to be tested by the interference which it may cause the employers' business, the decision says.

The decision was handed down by Justices Mack, Alschuler and Evans. In effect it contends that peaceful picketing is lawful, regardless of the fact that it may interfere with the employer's conduct of his business.

In part, it says:

"The right to strike to secure higher wages and improved conditions of labor is too firmly established to necessitate further elucidation.

"In the pursuit of a lawful purpose, to secure a raise in wages, picketing may be employed, as this court has held, to ascertain whom the late employer 'has persuaded or attempted to persuade to accept employment,' and persuasion may be used to induce them to refuse or to quit the employment."

RETURNS HOME AFTER ABSENCE OF 60 YEARS

IOWA MAN SEES A WANT AD, WHICH CALLED HIM TO HIS SISTERS IN NEW YORK.

After sixty years of separation, Thomas Kelly, of Davenport, Iowa, spent the Thanksgiving season with his sisters at No. 1521 Roselle street, Westchester, N. Y. Mrs. Ann Maher, one sister, lives there. Another is Sister Genevieve of the Ursuline Convent, Bedford Park. Both had thought him dead.

An "information wanted" advertisement, seen by Kelly's granddaughter, Miss Ethel Moore, brought about the reunion.

When Kelly left his family years ago, and started out to make a fortune, he had ten brothers and sisters. He has chopped wood in Michigan, dug coal in Illinois, got married and laid away money. His wife died twenty years ago, and he now lives with a married daughter in Davenport.

PYRAMID

For Piles Trial Free

The Quicker You Get a Free Trial of Pyramid Pile Treatment the Better. It Is What You Are Looking For.

Don't talk operation. If you can't wait for a free trial of Pyramid Pile Treatment get a 50c box at any drug store and get relief now. If not near a store send coupon for free trial package in plain wrapper, and get rid of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, hemorrhoids and such rectal troubles. Take no substitute.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON

PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY,
648 Pyramid Building.,
Marshall, Mich.

Kindly send me a Free sample of **Pyramid Pile Treatment,** in plain wrapper.

Name .....

Street .....

City..... State.....

SYNOPSIS

PAULVITCH, the Russian, escapes from Africa to London, bringing with him Akut, the ape, Tarzan's friend. Tarzan's son, Jack Clayton, who has been kept in ignorance of his father's life, runs away with Akut to Africa after the ape has killed Paulvitch. There Akut kills an American crook, and the two flee into the jungle. Jeanne, little daughter of Captain Jacot of the Foreign Legion, has been stolen by Arabs, and Jenssen and Malbihn, two Swedes, recognize her in Meriem, supposed daughter of the sheik, and try to carry her off for the reward Jacot has offered. Jack quickly finds his place in the jungle, and meets his first lion while hunting with Akut.

Jack wins the title of Korak, the Killer, in many adventures. Both blacks and whites fear him and drive him away; so he turns to the great apes for companionship, only to be rejected once more. Sick at heart he chances upon the sheik's village in time to rescue Meriem from the anger of the sheik. Korak carries her to the jungle where the two join Akut.

Meriem learns to hunt with Korak and Akut, the former discovering that he loves the girl. Akut is separated from the two when he becomes king of the tribe of apes. Meriem is carried away by the blacks who wound Korak. The ape-man wins the gratitude of the baboons when he rescues their king from two Swedes. Korak fails to rescue Meriem from the blacks and she is sold by Kovudoo to the two Swedes who carry her away. Malbihn attacks the girl and shoots Jenssen when he interferes. A strange white man leading a company of blacks rescues Meriem from Malbihn and takes her to his wife and home.

Meriem finds a home while Korak, at the head of the baboons, attacks Kovudoo's village, dispersing the blacks, but finding the girl gone. For a year Korak despondently hunts alone in the forest while Meriem lives with Bwana and his wife. The girl becomes more civilized and attracts an English guest, Morrison Baynes. While wandering in the jungles Meriem is seen by a strange hunter. Baynes is surprised when he hears Meriem in the jungle talking to some baboons. Falling in love with her, but not wishing to marry her, he asks the girl to accompany him to London. A strange white man visits Bwana.

CHAPTER XIX—Continued.

The newcomer was evidently of Scandinavian origin—both his appearance and accent denoted that. His manner was rough, but open. He made a good impression upon the Englishman, who was wont to accept strangers in this wild and savage country at their own valuation, asking no questions and assuming the best of them until they proved themselves undeserving of his friendship and hospitality.

"It is rather unusual that a white man comes unheralded," he said, as they walked together toward the field into which he had suggested that the traveler might turn his pony. "My friends, the natives, keep us rather well posted."

"It is probably due to the fact that I came from the south," explained the stranger, "that you did not hear of my coming. I have seen no village for several marches."

"No, there are none to the south of us for many miles," replied Bwana. "Since Kovudoo deserted his country I rather doubt that one could find a native in that direction under two or three hundred miles."

Bwana was wondering how a lone white man could have made his way through the savage, unhospitable miles that lay toward the south. As though guessing what must be passing through the other's mind, the stranger vouchsafed an explanation.

"I came down from the north to do a little trading and hunting," he said, "and got way off the beaten track. My head man, who was the only member of the safari who had ever before been in the country took sick and died. We could find no natives to guide us, and so I simply swung back straight north. We have been living on the fruits of our guns for over a month.

"Didn't have an idea there was a white man within a thousand miles of us when we camped last night by a water hole at the edge of the plain. This morning I started out to hunt and saw the smoke from your chimney, so I sent my gun bearer back to camp with the good news and rode straight over here myself. Of course I've heard of you—everybody who comes into Central Africa does—and I'd be mighty glad of permission to rest up and hunt around here for a couple of weeks."

"Certainly," replied Bwana. "Move your camp up close to the river below my boy's camp and make yourself at home."

They had reached the veranda now, and Bwana was introducing the stranger to Meriem and My Dear, who had just come from the bungalow's interior.

"This is Mr. Hanson," he said, using the name the man had given him. "He is a trader who has lost his way in the jungle to the south."

My Dear and Meriem bowed their acknowledgements of the introduction. The man seemed rather ill at ease in their presence. His host attributed this to the fact that his guest was unaccustomed to the society of cultured women, and so found a pretext to extricate him quickly from his seemingly unpleasant position and lead him away to his study and the brandy-and-soda which were evidently much less embarrassing to Mr. Hanson.

When the two had left them Meriem turned toward My Dear.

"It is odd," she said; "but I could almost swear that I had known Mr. Hanson in the past. It is odd, but quite impossible," and she gave the matter no further thought.

Hanson did not accept Bwana's invitation to move his camp closer to the bungalow. He said his boys were inclined to be quarrelsome, and so were better off at a distance; and he himself was around but little, and then always avoided coming in contact with the ladies. A fact which naturally aroused only laughing comment on the rough trader's bashfulness.

He accompanied the men on several hunting trips, where they found him perfectly at home and well versed in all the finer points of big game hunting. Of an evening he often spent much time with the white foreman of the big farm, evidently finding in the society of this rougher man more common interests than the cultured guests of Bwana possessed for him.

So it came that his was a familiar figure about the premises by night. He came and went as he saw fit, often wandering alone in the great flower-garden that was the especial pride and joy of My Dear and Meriem. The first time that he had been surprised there he apologized gruffly, explaining that he had always been fond of the good old blooms of northern Europe which My Dear had so successfully transplanted in African soil.

Was it, though, the ever beautiful blossoms of hollyhocks and phlox that drew him to the perfumed air of the garden, or that other infinitely more beautiful flower who wandered often among the blooms beneath the great moon—the black-haired, sun-tanned Meriem?

For three weeks Hanson had remained. During this time he said that his boys were resting and gaining strength after their terrible ordeals in the untracked jungles to the south; but he had not been as idle as he appeared to have been. He divided his small following into two parties, entrusting the leadership of each to men whom he believed that he could trust.

To them he explained his plans and the rich reward that they might win from him if they carried his designs to a successful conclusion.

One party he moved very slowly northward along the trail that connects with the great caravan routes entering the Sahara from the south. The other he ordered straight westward with orders to halt and go into permanent camp just beyond the great river which marks the natural boundary of the country that the big Bwana rightfully considers almost his own.

To his host he explained that he was moving his safari slowly toward the north—he said nothing of the party moving westward. Then, one day, he announced that half his boys had deserted, for a hunting party from the bungalow had come across his northerly camp and he feared that they might have noticed the reduced numbers of his following.

And thus matters stood when one hot night, Meriem, unable to sleep, rose and wandered out into the garden. The Hon. Morison had been urging his suite once more that evening, and the girl's mind was in such a turmoil that she had been unable to sleep.

The wide heavens above her seemed to promise a greater freedom from doubt and questioning. Baynes had urged her to tell him that she loved him. A dozen times she thought that she might honestly give him the answer that he demanded.

Korak was fast becoming but a memory. That he was dead she had come to believe; since otherwise he would have sought her out. She did not know that he had even better reason to believe her dead, and that it was because of that belief that he had made no effort to find her after his raid upon the village of Kovudoo.

Behind a great flowering shrub Hanson lay gazing at the stars and waiting. He had lain thus and there many nights before. For what was he waiting, or for whom? He heard the girl approaching, and half raised himself to his elbow. A dozen paces away the reins looped over a fence-post, stood his pony.

Meriem, walking slowly, approached the bush behind which the waiter lay. Hanson drew a large bandanna handkerchief from his pocket and rose stealthily to his knees. A pony neighed down at the corrals. Far out across the plain a lion roared. Hanson changed his position until he squatted upon both feet.

Again the pony neighed—this time closer. There was the sound of his body brushing against shrubbery. Hanson heard, and wondered how the animal had gotten from the corral; for it was evident that he was already in the garden. The man turned his head in the direction of the beast.

What he saw sent him to the ground, huddled close beneath the shrubbery—a man was coming, leading two ponies.

Meriem heard now, and stopped to look and listen. A moment later the Hon. Morison Baynes drew near, the two saddled mounts at his heels.

Meriem looked up at him in surprise. The Hon. Morison grinned sheepishly.

"I couldn't sleep," he explained, "and was going for a bit of a ride when I chanced to see you out here, and I thought you'd like to join me. Ripping good sport, you know, night riding. Come on."

Meriem laughed. The adventure appealed to her. "All right," she said.

Hanson swore beneath his breath. The two led their horses from the garden to the gate and through it. There they discovered Hanson's mount.

"Why, here's the trader's pony," remarked Baynes.

"He's probably down visiting with the foreman," said Meriem.

"Pretty late for him, isn't it?" remarked the Hon. Morison. "I'd hate to have to ride back through that jungle at night to his camp."

As though to give weight to his apprehensions the distant lion roared again. The Hon. Morison shivered and glanced at the girl to note the effect of the uncanny sound upon her. She appeared not to have noticed it.

A moment later the two had mounted and were moving slowly across the moon bathed plain. The girl turned her pony's head straight toward the jungle. It was in the direction of the roaring of the hungry lion.

"Hadn't we better steer clear of that fellow?" suggested the Hon. Morison. "I guess you didn't hear him."

"Yes, I heard him," laughed Meriem. "Let's ride over and call on him."

The Hon. Morison laughed uneasily. He didn't care to appear at a disadvantage before this girl, nor did he care, either, to approach a hungry lion too closely at night. He carried his rifle in his saddle boot; but moonlight is an uncertain light to shoot by, nor ever had he faced a lion alone—even by day. The thought gave him a distinct nausea.

The beast ceased his roaring now. They heard him no more, and the Hon. Morison gained courage accordingly.

They were riding down wind toward the jungle. The lion lay in a little swale to their right. He was old. For two nights he had not fed, for no longer was his charge as swift or his spring as mighty as in the days of his prime when he spread terror among the creatures of his wild domain.

For two nights and days he had gone empty, and for a long time before that he had fed only upon carrion. He was old, but he was yet a terrible engine of destruction.

At the edge of the forest the Hon. Morison drew rein. He had no desire to go further. Numa, silent upon his padded feet, crept into the jungle beyond them. The wind, now, was blowing gently between him and his intended prey. He had come a long way in search of man, for even in his youth he had tasted human flesh, and while it was poor stuff by comparison with eland and zebra it was less difficult to kill. In Numa's estimation man was a slow-witted, slow-footed creature which commanded no respect unless accompanied by the acrid odor which spelled to the monarch's sensitive nostrils the great noise and the blinding flash of an express rifle.

He caught the dangerous scent tonight; but he was ravenous to madness. He would face a dozen rifles, if necessary, to fill his empty belly. He circled about into the forest that he might again be down wind from his victims; for should they get his scent he could not hope to overtake them.

Numa was famished; but he was old and crafty.

Deep in the jungle another caught faintly the scent of man and of Numa both. He raised his head and sniffed. He cocked it upon one side and listened.

"Come on," said Meriem, "let's ride in a way—the forest is wonderful at night. It is open enough here to permit us to ride."

The Hon. Morison hesitated. He shrank from revealing his fear in the presence of the girl. A braver man, sure of his own position, would have had the courage to refuse uselessly to expose the girl to danger. He would not have thought of himself at all; but the egotism of the Hon. Morison required that he think always of self first.

He had planned the ride to get Meriem away from the bungalow. He wanted to talk to her alone and far enough away so that should she take offense at his purposed suggestion he would have time in which to attempt to right himself in her eyes before they reached home.

He had little doubt but that he would succeed; but it is to his credit that he did have some slight doubts.

"You needn't be afraid of the lion," said Meriem, noting his slight hesitancy. "There hasn't been a maneater around here for two years, Bwana says, and the game is so plentiful that there is no necessity to drive Numa to human flesh. Then he has been so often hunted that he rather keeps out of man's way."

"Oh, I'm not afraid of lions," replied the Hon. Morison. "I was just thinking what a beastly uncomfortable place a forest is to ride in. What with the underbrush and the low branches and all that, you know, it's not exactly cut out for pleasure riding."

"Let's go afoot then," suggested Meriem, and started to dismount.

"Oh, no!" cried the Hon. Morison, aghast at this suggestion. "Let's ride," and he reined his pony into the dark shadows of the wood. Behind him came Meriem, and in front, prowling ahead awaiting a favorable opportunity, skulked Numa, the lion.

Out upon the plain a lone horseman muttered a curse as he saw the two disappear from sight. It was Hanson. He had followed them from the bungalow. Their way led in the direction of his camp, so he had a ready and plausible excuse should they discover him; but they had not seen him, for they had not turned their eyes behind.

Now he turned directly toward the spot at which they had entered the jungle. He no longer cared whether he were observed or not.

There were two reasons for his indifference. The first was that he saw in Baynes' act a counterpart to his own planned abduction of the girl. In some way he might turn the thing to his own purposes. At least he would keep in touch with them and make sure that Baynes did not get her.

His other reason was based on his knowledge of an event that had transpired at his camp the previous night—an event which he had not mentioned at the bungalow for fear of drawing undesired attention to his movements and bringing the blacks of the big Bwana into dangerous intercourse with his own boys.

He had told at the bungalow that half his men had deserted. That story might be quickly disproved should his boys and Bwana's grow confidential.

The event that he had failed to mention and which now urged him hurriedly after the girl and her escort had occurred during his absence early the preceding evening. His men had been sitting around their camp fire, entirely encircled by a high thorn boma, when, without the slightest warning, a huge lion had leaped among them and seized one of their number.

It had been solely due to the loyalty and courage of his comrades that his life had been saved, and then only after a battle royal with the hunger-enraged beast had they been able to drive him off with burning brands, spears and rifles.

From this Hanson knew that a maneater had wandered into the district, or been developed by the aging of one of the many lions which ranged the plains and hills by night, or lay up in the cool wood by day. He had heard the roaring of a hungry lion not half an hour before, and there was little doubt in his mind but that the maneater was stalking Meriem and Baynes.

He cursed the Englishman for a fool, and spurred rapidly after them.

Meriem and Baynes had drawn up in a small natural clearing. A hundred yards beyond them Numa lay crouching in the underbrush, his yellow-green eyes fixed upon his prey, the tip of his sinuous tail jerking spasmodically. He was measuring the distance between him and them. He was wondering if he dared venture a charge, or if he should wait yet a little longer in the hope that they might ride straight into his jaws.

He was very hungry; but also was he crafty. He could not chance losing his meat by a hasty and ill-considered rush. Had he waited the night before until the blacks slept he would not have been forced to go hungry for another twenty-four hours.

Behind him the other that had caught his scent and that of man together came to a sitting posture upon the branch of a tree in which he had reposed himself for slumber. Beneath a lumbering gray hulk swayed to and fro in the darkness. The beast in the tree uttered a low guttural and dropped to the back of the gray mass. He whispered a word in one of the great ears, and Tantor, the elephant, raised his trunk aloft, swinging it high and low to catch the scent that the word had warned him of.

There was another whispered word—was it a command?—and the lumbering beast wheeled into an awkward, yet silent shuffle, in the direction of Numa, the lion, and the stranger Tarmangani his rider had scented.

Onward they went, the scent of the lion and his prey becoming stronger and stronger. Numa was becoming impatient. How much longer must he wait for his meat to come his way? He lashed his tail viciously now. He almost growled. All unconscious of their danger the man and the girl sat talking in the little clearing.

Their horses were pressed side by side. Baynes was pressing Meriem's hands as he poured words of love into her ear, and Meriem was listening.

"Come to London with me," urged the Hon. Morison. "I can gather a safari and we can be a whole day upon the way to the coast before they guess that we have gone."

"Why must we go that way?" asked the girl. "Bwana and My Dear would not object to our marriage."

"I cannot marry you just yet," explained the Hon. Morison; "there are some formalities to be attended to first—you do not understand. It will be all right. We will go to London. I cannot wait. If you love me you will come.

"What of the apes you lived with? Did they bother about marriage? They love as we love. Had you stayed among them you would have mated as they mate. It is the law of nature—no man-made law can abrogate the laws of God. What difference does it make if we love one another? What do we care for any one in the world besides ourselves? I would give my life for you—will you give nothing for me?"

"You love me?" she asked. "You will marry me when we have reached London?"

"I swear it," he cried.

"I will go with you," she whispered, "though I do not understand why it is necessary." She leaned toward him and he took her in his arms and bent to press his lips to hers.

CHAPTER XX.

Morison and Hanson.

At the same instant the head of a huge tusker poked through the trees that fringed the clearing. The Hon. Morison and Meriem, with eyes and ears for one another alone, did not see or hear; but Numa did.

The man upon Tantor's broad head saw the girl in the man's arms. It was Korak; but in the trim figure of the neatly garbed girl he did not recognize his Meriem. He only saw a Tarmangani with his she.

And then Numa charged.

With a frightful roar, fearful lest Tantor had come to frighten away his prey, the great beast leaped from his hiding-place. The earth trembled to his mighty voice. The ponies stood for an instant transfixed with terror.

The Hon. Morison Baynes went white and cold. The lion was charging toward them full in the brilliant light of the magnificent moon. The muscles of the Hon. Morison no longer obeyed his will—they flexed to the urge of a greater power—the power of nature's first law. They drove his spurred heels deep into his pony's flanks; they bore the rein against the brute's neck that wheeled him with an impetuous drive toward the plain and safety.

The girl's pony, squealing in terror, reared and plunged upon the heels of his mate. The lion was close upon him. Only the girl was cool—the girl and the half-naked savage who bestrode the neck of his mighty mount and grinned at the exciting spectacle chance had staged for his enjoyment.

To Korak here were but two strange Tarmangani pursued by Numa, who was empty. It was Numa's right to prey; but one was a she. Korak felt an intuitive urge to rush to her protection. Why, he could not guess. All Tarmangani were enemies now. He had lived too long a beast to feel strongly the humanitarian impulses that were inherent in him—yet feel them he did, for the girl at least.

He urged Tantor forward. He raised his heavy spear and hurled it at the flying target of the lion's body. The girl's pony had reached the trees upon the opposite side of the clearing. Here he would become easy prey to the swiftly moving lion; but Numa, infuriated, preferred the woman upon his back.

It was for her he leaped.

Korak gave an exclamation of astonishment and approval as Numa landed upon the pony's rump, and at the same instant the girl swung free of her mount to the branches of a tree above her.

Korak's spear struck Numa in the shoulder, knocking him from his precarious hold upon the frantically plunging horse. Freed of the weight of both girl and lion, the pony raced ahead toward safety. Numa tore and struck at the missile in his shoulder, but could not dislodge it. Then he resumed the chase.

Korak guided Tantor into the seclusion of the jungle. He did not wish to be seen; nor had he been.

To Be Continued.

Thrifty Lena Didn't Know of the War

This Girl Earns $2 a Month and Saves $402 in 17 Years.

Lena Kebl went to Baltimore recently from Indianapolis and asked a policeman to direct her to the North German Lloyd Co. She said she wanted to return to Germany to live on her savings.

She was taken back when told that there were no steamers sailing to Germany and asked the reason.

"On account of the war," she was told.

"What war?" she asked.

Miss Kebl explained that for the 17 years she has been in this country she had lived with a family in Indianapolis who paid her $2 a month and kept all reading matter from her. She saved $402.

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We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends, and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

A national water wagon would be an imposing vehicle.

There are always people to throw a wet blanket on a fellow's burning ambitions.

"A professor of Western Reserve university declares that love as a basis of marriage is vulgar and low." With that fellow around it must cost Western Reserve a lot of money to heat the building.

Speaker Champ Clark's idea of saving the country is to have a short session of congress.

Billy Sunday says a man cannot swear and be good. Reminding one that Billy's vocabulary would furnish an excellent outlet for pent-up feelings.

It is a rule of life that every man should deal with his conscience as a personal guide and set his own alarm clock.

The hen has a greater claim to a place in poetry than the mythical goose Tennyson immortalized.

Department of Agriculture reports the largest crop of nuts in the history of the country. Hope it isn't trying to account for the result of the late election

About all that is expected of the Czar's army is that it will always be where it is needed most.

To get an idea of the simplicity of faith and the beauty of hope, listen to a child prattle about the coming of Santa Claus.

It is possibly true that all women are alike to a bigamist.

Man is full of theories and ought to be happy in their possession. Yet he isn't unless he can unload them on somebody who will listen and pretend, in a vague way, to understand them.

The government mints are working overtime. Trying to meet the demand of men who want but little here below.

Dr. Wiley says chemists will banish old age. It is certain they will come nearer than the distillers.

A sleepy boy is one of the pathetic things of life. There must be something physically wrong with him.

Some people are so given to boasting that whatever they have is a little the best in its line. If they owned goldfish they would claim they were solid.

Many foolish moves are made in the interest of peace, but they are excusable on the ground of good intentions.

The campaign deficit shows that the Democrats were running true to form during the late political contest.

Dr. Evans recommends golf for lunatics. But they can't afford it.

Reverting to the timely theme, food corners, perhaps you have seen a hog get into the trough at feeding time with all four feet, yes? Well, he may have appealed to you as almost human.

Andrew Carnegie got by his eighty-first birthday all right. He and Chauncey Depew are still boys together.

The best religion is the kind that is tolerant of others.

Weak cabinet members rarely resign. Mr. Bryan was an exception.

Neutrality proved fatal to a number of Greeks. Constantine didn't know it was loaded.

Political trimmers are always shocked when a member of their party comes out flat-footed for principle.

It is almost impossible for a loafer to mind his own business.

When both sides are afraid of arbitration it is a sign that something is wrong.

That which is for the public good means the peaceful pursuit of happiness for the individual.

Destruction of Food

At an investigation in St. Louis of the high costs of living, the charge was made that quantities of edible produce had been dumped into the Mississippi river in order to keep up prices. There was more profit—so it was said—in selling small amounts at a high price than great volumes at a low price.

This particular accusation may be unfounded. It would seem a wholly unnecessary thing to destroy food at a time of scarcity to maintain a high level of price. But such expedients as destroying provisions are by no means unknown. They have been used over and over again. Fire has been resorted to in some instances. In others, it has been simply enough to let food decay until it was inedible. We recall a story that came from Chicago some years ago; barges had been loaded with wares from commission houses and taken far out on the lake and thrown overboard, all for the sake of "protecting the market."

Legislators should always keep in mind that this nation is organized, not for the well-being of any class or group of individuals, but for the happiness of all. Only where producer or merchant helps toward this happiness is he deserving of the aid and protection of our institutions. When he acts directly against it, such aid and protection should be immediately withdrawn. It should be the duty of the lawmakers to make the deliberate destruction of foodstuffs a felony, highly punishable. The right of a man to do with his own what he wishes to do has been too often challenged, too often overridden, to permit any questioning as to the power of the law to act in such cases.

Military Training

Universal military training would reverse the military practices which are as old almost as the white man's America. It would break completely from the volunteer system about which innumerable, and mostly erroneous, legends cluster. To graft it upon our institutions, we would have to throw many traditions overboard, jettison Jeffersonian theories of individual rights, breed a new sense of responsibility in citizenship.

It is small wonder then that the proposition of military training for all gains headway so slowly. Yet it is evident that headway is made. The President has recently expressed a tentative leaning toward the idea. There exist such converts as Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Charles Edward Russell, one of the great voices of Socialism in America. Senator Borah has declared that his influence in congress will be used to forward the system. Probably among all the militiamen who have served at the border and might reasonably be expected to defend the volunteer system if it were worth defense, there are not a dozen men who do not favor universal training. We know this by the letters and dispatches which have been coming from Texas

Aside from the value of military schooling in improving the national physique and its possibilities for knitting the amorphous elements of the population into a nation of one mind and one heart and loyalty, there is quite practical and immediate reason for universal training. The continental army scheme, so warmly urged by Secretary Garrison when he was in the cabinet, failed to impress congress or to strike the fancy of the people. It had the inherent fault of trusting to the volunteering spirit when this spirit was most subdued. Further, it invited the hostility of the National Guard by reducing its position in the military organization. The substitute measure—federalization of the militia—has failed in fact as the continental army plan did in prospect.

The border service has given some thousands of men invaluable training. It has made the National Guard all over. But the reconstruction is only temporary. Its effects will last only so long as the present militiamen's term of enlistment lasts. For these men nourish a feeling of having been hardly used. They have undergone sufferings due to incompetence at Washington. Many of them believe that they were sent to the frontier not because the administration thought they were needed there, but because it desired to influence the mind of Carranza. In their opinion, this could have been affected much more easily and infinitely more cheaply by the employment of the regular army. There is still a question as to whether or not Carranza was the least impressed. The natural result of this resentment among the militiamen will be a disintegration of the federalized militia force. As enlistments run out, this second line in which congress staked so much will tend to disappear. There will be little revolunteering. Men to take the place of the trained men will be scarce, since all men will be warned by the experience of the militiamen now under federal control.

The signs point to a serious consideration of the universal training proposition even if as yet there are no indications of its adoption. One thing seems certain—there will be training for all, or no reserve to back up the regular army. For the first experiment at creating a reserve has, at an extreme cost of time and treasure, broken down completely.

Wetz the New Vanderbilt

James E. Wetz, who is holding 70,000,000 eggs for a rise in prices, has been kind enough to pose for his photograph. It shows him a stout, serene person, perfectly sure that blow hard, blow cold, the winter can bring him only happiness. The picture matches his words like his own left shoe its mate.

"This is the broker's year," he says, "and as for me I am going to sit tight and watch the price climb up, and the public can pay. I am going to square accounts for last year. What are you going to do about it?"

Yes, that is the question. What are we going to do about it? When the Vanderbilt, now long dead, said "the public be damned" nothing impressively startling was done to Vanderbilt himself. But his whole class came in for punishment that brought it finally to its knees. There is no group so anxious to please the public, so ready to bleat and weep over a criticism, as the ones who in Vanderbilt's day arrogantly rode over public rights, deliberately told the public it had no say-so in its own affairs.

This Wetz person may escape retribution. He may garner the millions he has reached out his hands for. But as surely as Venderbilt's "public be damned" set the mills to grinding so surely shall the egg king's "What are you going to do about it?" going to make the men who corner foodstuffs wish they were dead and tucked in their graves. It takes an extreme case to wake the people's anger. Wetz is furnishing that case. In the legislation of the next few months you can count upon seeing hundreds of measures dealing with Wetz's fellows. It should not surprise anyone to learn that the country's food, like the country's transportation, has come within the next year or two under the direct control of the government.

As the Turk Sees Us

Even Turkey, beleaguered, shut off from the world news, has caught on to us!

There are several hundred American citizens scattered here and there in the sultan's dominions—merchants, missionaries, consuls, travelers of one kind of another. They want to get home. They have petitioned for permission to depart. But the Turkish government blandly informs them that this cannot be. It goes farther and sends word to Washington that this internment of Americans is a "military necessity" and it regrets that for the present—which means for the war—it must retain the strangers as its guests on their own charges.

The Oriental mind is supposed to be subtle. But there is no subtlety in this Turkish thinking. It saw that the United States government hadn't the nerve to warn Germany that the sinking of the Lusitania, boldly announced in this country in advance, would be followed by direct action on the part of the United States. It saw that the government at Washington only plead and begged in its controversy with England and France over vessel seizures, paper blockades and mail rifling. It learned that Mexico defied us, that Japan bluffed us. It got wind of the fact that peace at any price was a doctrine dear to the hearts of many Americans and had the endorsement in part of the President. Word came to Turkey, how we cannot know, that America was lapped in luxury, indifferent as to its standing among nations, careless of its dignity, praying for only one thing, that the war orders continue to pour in and the contract money be paid when due.

There is nothing gained for Turkey by keeping our citizens. It would be better off with every stranger gone. But Turkey, which has had to knuckle before the world in the past, now purposes to enjoy the satisfaction of telling the biggest neutral to go to blazes. It has excellent reason to believe that it will have no trouble over it.

The Russian Dream

The answer to the report that Russia has considered the proposal of a separate peace is the announcement from London that for a year the allies of Russia have conceded its right to the possession of Constantinople. To gain this city, the Muscovites have fought a series of wars, engaged in hundreds of diplomatic battles. To give up now would be to give up a dream centuries long, to postpone indefinitely a desire the opportunity for realizing which has never been nearer.

Weekly Blade Growth

We are receiving continued assurances from a large per cent of Weekly Blade readers that the paper in its new form is growing in popularity. Many express their opinions in letters received, most of them gratifying to us. Our friends realize that greater pains are being taken to please them, and that each issue is being edited with the view of giving them a paper unlike any other in the country.

Many club raisers are working with new inspiration and with the feeling that they have something better than heretofore to offer. As a result gratifying lists of names are coming in. For November the prize for the largest club goes to Illinois, to a worker who sent in 102 names.

If the Old Guard succeeds in eliminating Colonel Roosevelt, on whom will they blame future defeats?

HAPPINESS

BY WALT MASON.

My neighbor Johnsing can afford a lot of things that I can not; yet I'm not envious or bored, beneath my collar I'm not hot. My neighbor Johnsing has a roll that's large enough to choke a steer; I contemplate him, and my soul is smiling still, from ear to ear. For one thing is supremely true—as some one said, in ringing tones—that happiness has naught to do with what a human being owns. Old Masters hung upon the wall won't bring a nickel's worth of bliss. The rich man, in his gilded hall, is always saying things like this: "The gladdest time I ever spent, was when I lived in yonder shack, and had to husband every cent, to buy suspenders for my back." I like to have enough to eat, I like to have some clothes to wear, and caskets for my shapely feet, and gasoline to feed the mare. I like to feel, in dismal times, upon the day that's wet and dank, that I have half a dozen dimes in storage in the village bank. Let neighbor Johnsing view his roll, through tears that make his vision dim; I wouldn't touch it with a pole, when seeing what it's done for him.

Copyright by George Matthew Adams

ABE MARTIN

I don't know who th' farmers mostly voted for, but I do know that th' authorities at Washington have done about over'thing fer th' farmer but shock his corn.

You have t' be a thinker t' be an independent voter.

VARIETIES

The United States has 380 piano factories.

The United States coast guard last year saved 1,507 lives.

Argentina has enacted civil service retirement legislation.

After roasting, 100 pounds of beef only weighs 67 pounds.

Siam's rice crop is somewhat less than in the last two years.

Australia's pearl fishing industry is being held up by the war.

The Rumanian army is famous for its number of sharpshooters.

Chewing gum is becoming popular among the Chinese in Hong-Kong.

South Africa's maize crop is expected to fall far short of the normal yield.

Norway is to have two new great steel works, largely to supply plates for ship building.

California orchards are piped for the purpose of conveying spraying solution to the trees.

In Europe the average height of land above the sea is 969 feet. In Asia it is 3,189 feet.

There are more than 2,000 miles of railway and nearly 5,000 miles of telegraphs in Rumania.

The seraphine was a keyed musical instrument, now obsolete, which preceded the harmonium.

Seventy-five per cent of the women employed in the German metal trades work 10 hours or more a day.

A Frenchman has mounted a bicycle frame on a sled to drive it over ice or snow with an aerial propeller.

An electric blower takes the place of towels in the washroom of some large industrial establishments.

Practically all of the 25,000 tons of paper manufactured daily in this country is made from wood pulp.

Switzerland, in proportion to its population, spends more on poor relief than does any other country.

A United States marshal of Alaska had to carry a woman prisoner by dog sled from Fairbanks to China, 320 miles.

Silk manufacturers in Japan are now receiving, for the first time, orders from the United States for silk neckwear.

Successful experiments with cotton growing has been carried on in the Panama canal zone by a North Carolina man.

Four hundred of the 800 German missionaries engaged in different parts of the British empire before the war, were in India.

In Ceylon the largest pears are worth $200 to $250; in Europe and America they sell at more than three times this price.

The percentage of illiteracy in this country, taking the whole country together, is about 10 per cent. It is steadily decreasing.

Sweden is having its alum shal deposits investigated by exeperts, in the hope of obtaining illuminating oil, sulphur and other products.

For overpowering refractory prisoners an inventor has patented a policeman's club that emits a noxious gas when a button is pressed.

The output of the bureau of fisheries in stocking the waters of this country amounted to more than 4,000,000,000 specimens, last year.

The king and queen of Rumania have six children—two sons and four daughters. The heir to the throne, Prince Carol, was 23 in October.

An instrument has been invented to check quickly and accurately the alignment of automobile wheels to ascertain if they track correctly.

The Tasmanian government has Mannlicher, and the field gun a Krupp quick-firer, 75-millimeter, with a maximum range of 6,500 yards.

Cork is one of the world's leading butter markets and lately has become a margarine producing center. It uses large quantities of yellow dye.

Air cooling methods of the rapid fire guns now in use have proved inadequate and the soldiers seem to think that water-cooling is superior.

The capacity of a clothes line is doubled by a new device that straddles the line and provides two pieces of wire to which clothes can be fastened.

More than 50 feet of tin tubing filled with peas, is used by an English inventor to filter the scratching and metallic sounds from phonograph music.

A series of electric buttons, the correct combination of which to produce results is known only to authorized persons, features one automobile starter.

Implements have been dug up in southern California which indicate conclusively that the primitive Americans had an understanding of dental surgery.

The Tasmanian governme nt has dammed a large lake and built a hydro-electric plant for light and power that will be distributed throughout the state.

Government investigators found health standards low among New York garment workers. Only 2 per cent were free fro mphysical defects or diseases.

By adding about 12 per cent of chromium to mild carbon steel an English inventor has brought out a metal for table ware that is rust and tarnish proof.

Sunday School

THE CITY WITHOUT A CHURCH

The International Sunday School Lesson for December 17 Is "The Holy City"—The Revelation 2,1[1-4, 9-14, 22-27; 22:1-5.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

Nothing reveals the audicity of the Bible better than its picture of heaven. As if delighting to set at naught all common conceptions, the Revelation's final portrayal of the triumph and bliss of the kingdom of Christ is a city, and a city without a church!

Ordinarily, we hold up the city as the home of evil, the incarnation of temptation, the stronghold of sin. Thousands of good people are growing gray over the problems of the modern city, the puzzle of the twentieth century. Yet here is the inspired picture of the goal of all goodness, the climax of the triumph of righteousness, and it is a city.

As if to make the paradox more bewildering, the city which was revealed to the eyes of the Seer of Patmos held no church. To our way of thinking, the church is the saving salt of the city, the best thing about a bad case. Nevertheless in heaven there will be no church, as we know the church. But all that the church typifies and seeks will be there. On this point, I strongly urge a reading of Henry Drummond's brilliant address, "The City Without a Church."

A Picture of Triumph.

Bewildering as is this Book of the Revelation, let its main purpose be kept in mind and it is essentially clear. That purpose is to depict the triumph of the Gospel of Christ. The Book was written in a dark, dark time, to reveal to the suffering Christians that "there's a good time coming." All the wealth of Oriental imagery, all the figures of a Scripture-saturated mind, were employed to depict the surpassing excellence of the glory that was in store for the friends of Christ. The Book of the Revelation is an illustration of the truth that "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him."

Man's unaided eye cannot look at the sun, neither can human imagination comprehend heaven. It is all that we desire or conceive, and then far more. With daring genius, one of our own younger poets, Nicholas Vashel Lindsay, has written a portrayal of heaven that catches the very spirit of this figure-filled picture in the Revelation. His poem is called, "General Booth Enters Heaven."

Booth led boldly with his big bass drum,
Are you washed in the blood of the Lamb?
The saints smiled gravely, and they said,
"He's come."
"Are you washed in the blood of the Lamb?"

Walking lepers followed, rank on rank,
Lurching bravos from the ditches dank,
Drabs from the alleyways and drug-fiends pale—
Minds still passion-ridden, soul-powers frail,
Vermin-eaten saints with moldy breath,
Unwashed legions with the ways of death—
"Are you washed in the blood of the Lamb?"

Every slum had sent its half-a-score
The round world over—Booth had groaned for more.
Every banner that the wide world flies
Bloomed with glory and transcendent dyes.
Big-voiced lassies made their banjos bang!
Tranced, fanatical; they shrieked and sang,
"Are you washed in the blood of the Lamb?"

Hallelujah! It was queer to see
Bull-necked convicts with that land make free!
Loons with bazoos blowing blare, blare, blare—
On on, upward thru the golden air.
"Are you washed in the blood of the Lamb?"

Booth died blind, and still by faith he trod,
Eyes still dazzled by the ways of God.
Booth led boldly and he looked the chief:
Eagle countenance in sharp relief,
Beard a-flying, air of high command
Unabated in that holy land.

Jesus came from out the Court-House door,
Stretched His hands above the passing poor,
Booth saw not, but led his queer ones there
Round and round the mighty Court-House square.
Yet in an instant all that blear review
Marched on spotless, clad in raiment new.
The lame were straightened, withered limbs uncurled
And blind eyes opened on a new sweet world.

Drabs and vixens in a flash made whole!
Gone was the weasel-head, the snout, the jowl;
Sages and sibyls now, and athletes clean,
Rulers of empires and of forests green!

The hosts were sandaled and their wings were fire—
"Are you washed in the blood of the Lamb?"
But their noise played havoc with the angel choir.
"Are you washed in the blood of the Lamb?"

Oh, shout Salvation! it was good to see
Kings and princes by the Lamb set free.
The banjos rattled and the tambourines
Jing-jing-jangled in the hands of queens!

And when Booth halted by the curb for prayer
He saw his Master thru the flag-filled air.
Christ came gently with a robe and crown
For Booth the soldier while the throng knelt down.
He saw King Jesus—they were face to face,
And he knelt a-weeping in that holy place.
"Are you washed in the blood of the Lamb?"

A Real Optimism.

Nowadays we prate a great deal about optimism—and exhibit a pessimism that is fairly heathen. Most of the "advanced" literature of our day breathes this deadly pessimism which is born of selfishness and sin. The most intellectual of American magazines last month had an article upon marriage that was so cynical, so sinister, so shallow, that one wonders where these writers live that they are so out of touch with normal, wholesome Christian experience of human relationship. Much of our current literature might have been produced in the days of Nero or Domitian, in satiated Rome. Philosophers and poets and dramatists then wrote in a mood of hopelessness and materialism, and lived worse than they wrote.

Out of that muck and mire blossomed the fair white lily of Christian optimism. This Book of Revelation, literature's surpassing picture of the triumph of goodness and truth, was produced during the sway of the Roman Empire at its worst. Never was night darker; and never did the star of hope shine brighter. Out of the background of this study of the Apocalypse we get the tremendous truth that Christianity has never lost its clear vision of victory, and its essential optimism.

This is the only adequate foundation for an optimism that will work: God lives and His kingdom is coming and all evil is passing. "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." The essential transitoriness of wrong's might is postulated by the Christian. Nero or Domitian may be on the world's throne, and Christians may be butchered to make a Roman holiday, and hunted to caves in the earth like rabbits; yet the ultimate victory, complete and dazzling and all-vindicatory, is with Christianity. All the slow processes of history are gradually converging upon final and overwhelming victory for the kingdom of heaven. Because the Christian thinks in terms of two worlds, he alone has adequate reason for a philosophy of optimism. The faith that set the hearts of the saints to singing at the end of the first Christian century, is still the faith that makes serene and sunshiny and stedfast disciples. Blessed is the man who, amid the smoke and fog and clamor of our turbulent time, has the eyes to see the new heaven and the new earth.

How Tomorrow Serves Today.

Here needs the hereafter. Heaven is the mainstay of earth. Hope for tomorrow is strength for today. There is nothing like a great expectation to fortify the heart and nerve the muscles and lengthen the patience. A divine understanding of human nature lies back of Revelation's purpose to encourage Christians in a dark day by picturing to them the brightness of a better day to come.

True, it is the fashion in some very modern quarters to pooh-pooh the idea of heaven as a factor in today's work. I observe that this self-sufficient idea is held mostly by heady young people, in the pride of their own strength, who have yet to learn that their book-taught sociology does not hold the last word concerning life.

I go to my friend who has walked a solitary way for more than a generation, and he tells me that he is just waiting and working for the day when he will keep his tryst with the one who has gone before into the realm of perfect love.

I asked yonder young mother, whose arms are empty, how she could write a hymn of faith by the bier of her beautiful baby boy, and she tells me, with glistening eyes, that he is as much hers as ever, and that she will one day go to him.

I find on every hand a host of persons, known to me by name, to whom heaven is more real than earth, for all their desire and expectation is there and they wait in glad faith for death, the great uniter.

We find ourselves in an unstable world of disappointed souls, whose expectation lies in the City That Hath Foundations. Victims of injustice and misfortune, who can never be recompensed on earth, know that they will share the rewards of the martyrs in the home of a God whose other names are Justice and Love. A countless company whose hopes are unfulfilled and whose dearest desires have been denied them, march bravely onward in the sure consciousness that the prize of life await them at the hands of the Bestower of crowns. All we have hoped to be, all that we aspired to do, all that we yearned for of love and perfect fellowship and undimmed loyalty is yet to be ours in the ineffable land which perfect knowledge and fadeless love have prepared for us. In that faith we live and labor, enduring as seeing the invisible, which for one ecstate experience John glimpsed.

A few passages from the great vision itself, which the Sunday schools are today studying, envisage that beautific Tomorrow which is the burden of the Apocalypse. I quote from the Weymouth translation:

"'God's dwelling place is among men
And He will dwell among them
and they shall be His peoples.'

"I saw no Sanctuary in the City, for the Lord God, the Ruler of all, is its Sanctuary, and so is the Lamb. Nor has the City any need of the sun or of the moon, to give it light, for the glory of God has shown upon it and its lamp is the Lamb. The nations will live their lives by its light; and the kings of the earth are to bring their glory into it. And in the daytime (for there will be no night there) the gates will never be closed; and the glory and honor of the nations shall be brought into it. And no unclean thing shall ever enter it, nor any one who is guilty of base conduct or tells lies, but only those whose names shall stand recorded in the Lamb's Book of Life."

"'In future there will be no curse,' he said, 'but the throne of God and of the Lamb will be in that City. And His servants will render Him holy service and will see His face, and His name will be on their foreheads. And there will be no night there; and they have no need of lamplight or sunlight, for the Lord God will shine upon them, and they will be kings until the Ages of the Ages.'"

The Glory of Gloryland.

Nine out of ten Christians, throughout the centuries, would make answer, if asked what they desire most in heaven, "The risen Lord Himself." "Whom have we in heaven but Thee?" The sufficiency of heaven, as John saw it, was the slain Lamb who is in the midst of the throne, and who is the light of the realm that knows no darkness. Christ is all in all to the Christian, in heaven as on earth.

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Ladies' Evening Dress.

Cut in sizes 36 to 42 bust. Any woman will rejoice in the possession of such a "dream dress" for evening wear. It consists of a basque waist with surplice closing, the low neck being partly filled in with a lace modesty piece; the upper arm is veiled with a short sleeve of chiffon and there is a one-piece gathered skirt gracefully draped with a tunic that descends in a point at front, making the delicate tracery of silver bead banding very prominent.

No. 8066—Ladies' Coat.

Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. The lines of this coat are those of the smart, practical coat for general wear. Such garment is, indeed, timely now that the blustery days are a reality. The deep round collar may be developed in fur cloth or self material — unless velvet is favored — with sleeve cuffs matching.

No. 8072—Ladies' Coat.

Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches, bust measure. With artistic exactness the designer marked a normal waistline, either side of a loose panel at back, and emphasized it by carrying a girdle around, the front as pictured. There is a generous fullness to its cut and some flare at the lower edge, which may be in square or pointed outline. The collar may be rolled low or high.

No. 8057—Ladies' Nightgown.

Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. Everything that a nightgown can be expected to be, this one in the picture is. Cut in one piece, with the widest part to the front and slashed to below the bust, for conveniently slipping on over the head. The neck fronts are rolled back and bound with ribbon, and the fastening is with silk cord frogs, arranged alternately with buttons, as pictured.

No. 8058—Boys' Russian Dress.

Cut in sizes 1 and 2 years. No one will question that this little fellow is comfortable in the Russian dress he wears, and, at his age, comfort is everything — however, the Russian effect is one of the season's styles too. The high neck, right side closing, and long sleeves, with box plaits in the lower part are points worth noticing.

No. 8086—Ladies' Dress.

Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure In this charming model we have a clever arrangement of a deep over tunic at the back and front sides of a two-gore skirt, to suggest the influence of the coat dress. A collar, in square outline, reaching to the line of the bust is a striking feature of the waist — it has a small, round collar, with picot edge as an overlay.

No. 8076—Childs' Dress.

Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Very delicately, indeed, is the Bolero influence suggested in this little frock, the waist of which is made pretty with a neck yoke of insertion and frill of edging and one is privileged to have a long gathered or short puff sleeve. The little skirt is very fetching, with tucks and gathers and two rows of insertion at lower edge.

No. 8059—Ladies' Dressing Sacque.

When one is in just the state of mind for rest and comfort, a dressing sacque, like the one illustrated, is necessary, to complete the picture of contentment. Cut in one piece, and in a becoming length at the sides, the surplice closing adds to its attractiveness, and ribbon gives a soft outline to all edges.

No. 8067—Girls' Yoke Dress.

Cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. One of the leaders in dress styles for growing girls is shown in this picture. In each half of the front, below a deep yoke, two of three tucks are turned toward the center, and a third toward the armhole, to gain the panel effect. The yoke is slashed to where the fronts join, for slipping the dress on over the head.

No. 8085—Child's Coat.

Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. You see one of the best looking coats of the season for a small girl when you look at this picture. It has the required ripple fullness and is unbelted, to show the straigth line effect; the cape collar is an important feature. Either a frill finish or a cuff will be correct for sleeve.

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The health improves wonderfully after tobacco craving is conquered. Calmness, tranquil sleep, clear eyes, normal appetite, good digestion, manly vigor, strong memory and a general gain in efficiency are among the many benefits reported. Get rid of that nervous, irritable feeling; no more need of pipe, cigar, ciragette, snuff or chewing tobacco to pacify morbid desire.

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TREATMENT sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Give express office. Write today. W. K. STERLINE, 631 Ohio Ave., SIDNEY, OHIO

Features of Life in City of Nome

Continued From Page Five.

long as a hat pin. Some are clad in parkas of fur or cotton with their feet in boots or sealskin that reach to their knees. There are little Eskimo children that look more like furry balls that American children, until you observe their copper-colored faces and see their black eyes twinkling out of the fur hoods. There are Eskimo women with babies tied to their backs; the faces of the little ones look out over the shoulders of their mothers. There are Eskimo grownups dressed half in fur and half in the rags of our civilization. The queerest Eskimo sights are when the rain comes, and this just now is most of the time. Then the Eskimos put on waterproof coats made of the bladders of the walrus, a skin which is as thin as paper, but which turns the rain and keeps one dry in the wettest of weather. This skin is in small pieces sewed together in bulbous patches. The coats are loose fitting, and they have white hoods to cover the heads.

Nome Curio Shops.

Among the most striking business features of Nome are the curio shops, stores selling mining materials, and those dealing in furs of every description. Some of the latter have polor bear skins costing from $40 to $75 apiece, glacier bear skins worth one-fourth as much, and brown bear skins of great size. The stores have also white fox skins, reindeer hides and skins of the ermine which are as white as snow with a pinch of black on the end of the tail. The establishments selling mining supplies and hardware are especially large. I went through one hardware store that does a business of several hundred thousand dollars a year.

The provision stores carry stocks which seem out of proportion to the size of the community. This is especially so in the fall, for at that time full supplies have to be laid in for the long winter months. The last steamer comes late in October. From then on for six months or more the country is icebound, and such goods as are brought in must be on dogsleds which have to travel a thousand miles or more to get here. Such supplies cost as much in freight as the first price of the goods.

The traffic of Nome includes all sorts of vehicles. You may see automobiles on Front street at every hour of the day. Great wagons hauling six tons of fish at a load are drawn by heavy horses over the planks, and behind them may come little carts pulled by dogs. Looking down one of the side streets you may see the pupmobile. This is a car fitted to run on the railroad or on the board streets. The railroad of Nome was built for steam cars. It did not pay, so the travel over it is now on handcars, each drawn by from seven to 14 dogs. Nome has also its carriages and buckboards, and you may often see a woman on horseback.

Homes Are Odd.

The residences of the city are as odd as the business establishments. No one has built his home as a permanency. When Nome was first started there was no lumber to be had, and the first homes were tents. Later, frame houses were built over the tents, or as an annex to them. Many small shacks went up, and then came rambling buildings of two or three stories. Even today there are but few large houses, and many a home has only three or four rooms. One reason for this is the cost of fuel and the difficulty of keeping the houses warm during the cold winter months.

The sky line of the Nome streets is as ragged as the jaws of a boy whose second teeth are just coming. The buildings are of an uneven height, the roofs of some rising high above those of the others. This makes it necessary for the little buildings to have high stovepipes, in order that their draught may not be cut off by the taller structures about them. The result is, a little cottage will often have a galvanized stovepipe as high as itself, rising above it. Looking down on the town, one sees a thicket of these smokestacks springing out of the roofs. They look like handles to the houses below, and make one think of so many Irish shillalahs, the pipes being the handles and the houses the knobs on the ends of the clubs.

I like Nome. Its people are up and doing. There are but few drones among them, and the most of them, to use a western expression, are good boosters. They have a hope for the future of their city. They do not expect it to hold the population that it once had, but they say that owing to the large area of low-grade gold earth about it. Nome is bound to be an industrial mining center for generations to come. They say also that its position is such that it will always be the chief port of the Seward peninsula, a territory which has vast mineral resources yet to be developed. This may be so, but the harbor leaves much to be desired. The port is almost an open roadstead, and goods have to be slung high into the air on an aerial cable car, and thus brought to the shore.

INDICT SIX NEW YORKERS IN THE "POULTRY TRUST"

Indictments based on an investigation of the so-called poultry trust, which is alleged to have cleared about $200,000 through controlling New York City's live poultry market during the last year, have been handed down by a grand jury, charging violation of the New York state antitrust act. Six men are involved.

PLANS AIR DASH TO NORTH POLE

Amundsen Hopes to Complete Last 100 Miles of 1918 Trip in an Airship.

Capt. Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, who discovered the South Pole, is in New York to purchase an aeroplane to assist him in his next trip to the Arctic regions in July, 1918.

The explorer wished it to be clearly understood that he did not intend to make all the trip in an airship, but that the aeroplane would be taken on the ship to make the last hundred miles to the pole.

Will Leave in July.

"I intend to leave Norway in July, 1918," Capt. Amundsen said, "in an auxiliary schooner of 800 tons, which is now under construction. She will have a 240-horsepower engine and three masts with fore and aft sails. I will have a crew of 10 men. My plans are to follow the coast of Siberia until the ice breaks up and then begin to drift toward the pole. I expect the trip will take from three to five years. If the flow takes the direction that I think it does, we will come out of the ice between Spitzbergen and Greenland, thus making almost a complete circle on top of the globe.

"My object in taking an aeroplane is to fly to the North Pole from the nearest point that we pass on the ship, which, I suppose, will be about 100 miles away. This should be covered in a two hours' flight, and I would stay 24 hours to make observations and then fly back to the ship.

To Observe Currents.

"My object is not to find the pole, because that has already been done. I wish to make observations of the ocean currents and air currents in order to complete the meteorological records and make it easier to predict weather conditions in other parts of the world. If you know the air currents at the poles it makes it easier to estimate the air currents in other parts of the earth. I obtained some observations of the air currents at the South Pole on my expedition, when it was discovered."

Capt. Amundsen said that he did not expect to have any trouble with the aeroplane in the Arctic region on account of the intense cold and would either take an aviator with him or train one of the crew to fly.

In referring to the discovery of Crocker Land, reported by Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, which could not be found by the McMillan expedition later, the captain said that he believed the land a myth. He did not question the faith of the admiral, but what he had reported was nothing more than a mirage.

"Peary was not there to discover land," he continued, "or explore it. He had another purpose in view and did not turn aside to investigate what appeared to be land, but held to the main object of his expedition."

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Cure Yourself or Your Child at Home, Without Pain or Inconvenience, of any Spinal Deformity with the Wonderful SHELDON METHOD.

No matter how old you are, or how long you have suffered, or what kind of spinal deformity you have, there is benefit and a possible cure for you. The Philo Burt Appliance is as firm as steel and yet flexible and very comfortable to wear. It gives an even, perfect support to the weakened or deformed spine. It is as easy to take off or put on as a coat, causes no inconvenience, and does not chafe or irritate. No one can notice you wearing it.

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If you or your child are suffering from spinal trouble of any nature, write at once for our new book with full information and references. Describe your case fully so that we can advise you intelligently. The Sheldon Method, consisting of a scientific appliance and a course of special exercises, has produced wonderful benefit or cure in over 25,000 cases.

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PAPER CLAIMS PEACE TALK ALL A MISTAKE

BERLIN VORWEARTS, SOCIALIST ORGAN, SAYS GERMANY'S ENEMIES "PEACE BLIND."

The Berlin Vorwearts, the organ of the German Socialists, in an article headed "Peace Blind," throws cold water on those who believe that peace is near. The paper says:

"We must be reconciled to the bitter truth that our enemies are too deeply pledged to their war aims to see anything else. They are peace blind. The worst calamities are not to be spared the European people, but one consolation remains, and that is that harsh rulers do not rule for long. When even their strong men do not achieve anything our enemies do not admit their failure."

Relief for Catarrh Sufferers Now FREE

You Can Now Treat This Trouble in Your Own Home and Get Relief at Once.

By the new method the nose and throat are treated by an effective local remedy applied directly to the afflicted membranes.

The Elixir, taken into the stomach, has a direct influence upon the mucous membranes of the body and cures the disease by removing the cause.

How the Remedy for Catarrh Was Discovered.

THIS terrible disease has raged unchecked for years simply because *symptoms* have been treated while the cause of the trouble has been left to circulate in the blood, and bring the disease back as fast as local treatments could relieve it.

C. E. Gauss, who experimented for years on a treatment for Catarrh, found that after perfecting a balm that relieved the nose and throat troubles quickly, he could not prevent the trouble beginning all over again.

On test cases, he could completely remove all signs of Catarrh from nose and throat, but in a few weeks they were back.

Careful experiments and investigations have shown that as the troubles were expelled from the nose and throat, the real cause of the disease was overlooked and in a short time the Catarrh would return stronger than ever. Mr. Gauss has gone way ahead of the ordinary methods of treatment and has provided a remedy that

Removes the Cause

and Immediately Gives Relief to the Nose and Throat

Reese Jones, of Scranton, Penn., says that after trying many other treatments, he used this new method and—"My nose is now entirely clear and free and I am not bothered by the disease any more. The New Combined Treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Temporary relief from catarrh may be obtained in other ways, but the New Combined Treatment must inevitably be accepted for *permanent* results.

Sarah J. Cape, Mount Pelia, Tenn., says: "I suffered the pains and distress of catarrh for thirteen years and needless to state, tried nearly every method. But by your new method I was *completely* cured and you cannot imagine the joy that has come over me."

Goes to the Root of

Stopped-up noses
Constant "frog-in-the-throat"
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Snoring at night
Bad breath
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Difficult breathing
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and any of the other symptoms that indicate approaching or present catarrh

Trial Treatment FREE

This new method is so important to the welfare of humanity, so vital to every person suffering from any form of catarrh, that the opportunity to actually *test* it and *prove* its results, will be gladly extended without one cent of cost.

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Send the Test Treatment FREE

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If your New Combined Treatment will relieve my Catarrh and bring me health and good spirits again, I am willing to be shown. So, without cost or obligation to me, send, fully prepaid, the Treatment and Book.

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MOST BEAUTIFUL HIGHWAY IN WORLD IS BEING CONSTRUCTED

One of the most beautiful scenic highways of the world is the automobile road now under construction along the crest of the Blue Ridge mountains in North Carolina.

Twenty-four feet in width, perfectly surfaced, constructed according to best modern methods, with a maximum grade of but 4½ per cent, it will connect the Bristol and Washington highways, on the north, with the Central and National highways, on the south, and will open up to the motorist the summitlands of the Appalachians, containing the tallest peaks east of the Rockies.

At Blowing Rock, N. C., the crest of the Blue Ridge highway connects with the Central highway, which leads to Charlotte and Salisbury, N. C., where connections are made with the National highway from New York to Atlanta.

From Blowing Rock to Linville, N. C., the Blue Ridge highway is routed over the celebrated Yonahlossee road, one of the first good mountain roads of the region. From Linville the new road now is being carried to Altapass, where it connects with the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio railway, which has done so much toward opening the wonderful East Tennessee region to motorists and general traffic. From Altapass the survey lies through Little Switzerland, past Mount Mitchell, and thence via Asheville, Hendersonville and Tallulah Falls to Cornelia, Ga., where connection is again made with the National highway.

Near Altapass the crest of the Blue Ridge highway ascends to the summit of the Humpback mountains, where at an elevation of over 4,000 feet the view includes all the noted peaks of the Blue Ridge and Cumberland mountains.

UNITED STATES HOLDS SUPREME POWER IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The establishment of a United States military government in Santo Domingo recently was the first step in putting the republic under the same system of American control as has already been applied in the adjoining republic of Haiti. This means that the United States will make its power over the Dominicans absolute, while permitting the natives to wear all the gold lace and go through the forms of governing themselves.

Putting the government under the direction of Capt. H. S. Knapp was made necessary by the fact that Henriquez, the latest elected Dominican president, has refused to make a treaty along the lines of the Haitian agreement. Further than that, Henriquez has refused to respect the previous treaty, which provided for American collection of Dominican revenues sufficient to meet the interest and principal of the American loan to the republic.

Abolishment of Army.

The most vital feature of the Haitian plan, as distinguished from the form of American intervention earlier exercised in Santo Domingo and Nicaragua, was the abolishment of the Haitian army and the substitution therefor of an American officered and controlled native constabulary.

Trouble began in Santo Domingo last May, when the native army rebelled against the American-recognized government. President Jiminez resigned and Henriquez took his place. Under the treaty, which authorized the United States to intervene whenever collection of revenues to meet the American obligation was interfered with, a column of 850 marines was sent from Haiti to Santo Domingo. The Americans met with sharp opposition from the rebels, but after several engagements, in which a number of Americans were killed, order was restored.

Another feature of the Haitian agreement, which the United States will seek to enforce in Santo Domingo is provision for an American engineer in charge of public health work in the republic. Sanitary conditions in Haiti have been materially improved under American control.

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I have treated a number of patients (with Radiumactiv) with cures in every case.

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If you suffer, are tortured and racked by pain, are afflicted, send for our free trial treatment. All we ask is that you pay the postage and packing on the half-pound package which is 10 cents silver or stamps. You will owe us nothing more for this package. No further charge. Send today, now. For your own sake make the test, find relief. Use the coupon below.

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or Box No. ..... State .....

GERMAN ALLIES NOTIFY DIPLOMATS THEY ARE READY TO OPEN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Berlin, Dec. 12.—(Sayville Wireless.)—Germany and her allies today proposed to enter forthwith into peace negotiations.

The propositions which they will bring forward are, according to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, appropriate for the establishment of a lasting peace.

The Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian governments are making similar proposals. These proposals have been transmitted also to the Vatican.

The following announcement was given out today by the semi-official Overseas News Agency:

"The chancellor this morning received one after another the representatives of the United States of America and Spain and Switzerland, that is, of the states protecting German interests in hostile foreign countries. The chancellor transmitted to them a note and asked them to bring it to the knowledge of the hostile governments. The note will be read today in the reichstag by the chancellor.

"In the note of the four allied (Central) powers propose to enter forthwith on peace negotiations. The propositions which they bring for such negotiations are, according to their firm belief, appropriate for the establishment of a lasting peace.

"The government at Vienna, Constantinople and Sofia transmitted identical notes and also communicated with the holy see and all other neutral powers."

Washington, Dec. 12.—The German embassy announced today that the following are the main points in Germany's peace proposals:

1. That Poland and Lithuania be recognized as independent kingdoms.

2. That Germany restore Belgium and northern France.

3. That the fate of the Balkan states be settled in a general peace conference.

RUMANIA has lost her capial, Bucharest, to the invaders. It fell into the hands of the Teutonic army last Wednesday, December 6. It was the big event in the war news of the past week. The final capture of the city was affected without a great struggle. Von Mackensen's forces entered the capital at noon, to find it deserted of troops. The defenders had carried off most of the war materials. Following the entry violent rear guard actions between Russo-Rumanian forces took place north of the capital.

In explanation of the rapid advance of the German allies into Bucharest the Russian report announced that when von Mackenson was checked south of the city he immediately shifted the full weight of his pressure to the Plotohti-Tirgovistea-Titu line, breaking through the Rumanians' resistance north of Bucharest.

Germans Read War Orders.

A late story of the capture of a messenger airplane sheds some light on the rapid developments which preceded the capture of Bucharest. It was the second time during the Rumanian campaign that Germans had obtained advance copies of the general staff's general orders. At the beginnig of von Falkenhayn's offensive, when the Rumanians threatened the Rumanian first army at the Red Tower Pass, the Rumanians sent a French aeroplane from Predeal Pass, carrying orders to this first army and notifying them that the second Rumanian army was marching to the assistance. The aeroplane was shot down and the orders captured. From Kronstadt Falkenhayn then checkmated the Rumanian relief scheme by attacking the enemy in the rear.

The discovery of the Rumanian army plans to save Bucharest was made known while newspaper correspondents were dining with General Krafft von Delmensingen. They were sitting with these officers when the chief of staff entered bringing "an important document." An Austrain captain translated its four typewritten sheets into German and found they covered all plans whereby the Rumanians were to attempt the defeat of Field Marshal von Mackensen south of Bucharest. The orders to subordinate officers urged every soldier to die for his country.

The text of the orders yas immediately communicated to all German commanders. Von Mackensen's cavalry was at that moment within 10 miles of Bucharest and German heavy artillery for the seige of the capital was moving forward.

During the past week, following the big success in Rumania, Berlin announced that a council of war had been held at German great headquarters, in which the participants were Emperor William, Emperor Charles, Field Marshal von Hindenberg and Field Marshal von Hoetzendorff, the Austrian field marshal. What the outcome of this council was is not revealed. The most reasonable guess appears to forecast military operations of considerable import in Greece. It is not improbable the Germans will free a large part of von Mackensen's forces for a drive into Greece to attack the Salonika army of the entente powers. Greek correspondents reported a persistently hostile, attitude by King Constantine and Greek royalists, who are reported to be making an effort to gather a strong army in the Larissa region for an attack upon the allies simultaneously with the advance of the Teutons from the north.

Word from Berlin lends color to the above supposition. The kaiser was reported as having offered King Constantine an open roadway to the outside world in even he wishes to oppose the blockade with the allies have imposed. British military authorities call attention to such contingencies, and urge decisive action with regard to grece in the interest of sound strategy and the safety of their forces in Macedonia.

Another guess is that von Hindenberg will hurl von Falkenhayn's army against the Russians in Bessarabia in an attempt to enter the czar's domains by way of the Black sea coast.

One thing seems to be certain: When the Teutons attempt their next offensive, it will be in charge of Field Marshal von Mackensen, who has proved himself one of the greatest soldiers of the war. Even the allied military men pay homage to the brilliant tactics and the terrific energy of this wonderful old German soldier.

Rumanians Annihilated.

An official statement issued Saturday by Austro-Hungarian headquarters reported that Russians and Rumanians were in full flight before Field Marshal von Mackensen's Danube army which was in front of Gen. von Falkenhayn's right wing has been annihilated.

The Russian forces which tried to join the Rumanians from the mountain region, it adds, are retreating.

The importance of the successes of the Teutonic armies on the battlefields in the vicinity of Bucharest is emphasized by the announcement that, since December 1, the Rumanians have lost in prisoners more than 70,000 men, 184 cannon and 120 machine guns, and the losses in dead and wounded are declared to be in proportion to the number of prisoners. The booty taken by the Teutonic armies is reported as "incalculable."

The Russians have again launched strong attacks on the upper Moldavian and Transylvania frontiers, but the majority of them are reported to have failed with heavy losses. Some ground, however, was gained north of Dorna-Watra, and Russian troops dislodged hostile forces from two heights in the Putna valley region taking some prisoners and machine guns. The battle south of Javornitza in the wooded Carpathians has ceased and the Russians have retired to their entrenchments. In consequence of the retreat eastward of the Rumanian troops, Russian troops on their left flank also have been compelled to retire.

The entente forces again have delivered attacks in the bend of the Cerna river, on the Macedonian front. There has been violent artillery fighting on the Somme front and in the vicinity of Hill 304 at Verdun.

A Brilliant Feast.

The capture of Bucharest, exactly 100 days after the declaration of war by Rumania marked the culmination of an operation accounted by military commentators one of the most soundly conceived and brilliantly executed strategical feats of the great war. From the southwest, when von Mackensen forced a crossing of the Danube and on Nov. 24 set foot on Rumanian soil, affecting a junction shortly afterward with Gen. von Falkenhayn's armies driving through Wallachia from the west, there seemed little doubt of the ultimate fall of the Rumanian capital.

The relentless pressure of the Teutons, with their preponderance of heavy artillery, proved too much for the Rumanians, once the front was broken in Wallachia and the Danube crossed. Continuously outflanked on the south by von Mackensen and on the north by further Austro-German invasions through the mountain passes, the Rumanians had no choice but to fall back upon the line of their capital.

New Armored Car.

One of the most interesting features of the Rumanian campaign from a German standpoint, has been the spectacular work of the new armored automobile evolved soon after the advent of British "tanks" on the Somme front, but which the developments in Rumania have shown to be a vast improvement in efficiency over the British machines.

The cars are 25 feet in length with wheels a foot wide and encased in solid rubber. They carry a crew of 10 men including the machine gun operators, the chauffeur and one substitute and one officer. The machine guns can be operated in almost any direction through narrow slits. At one end under the customary hood is a 100-horsepower motor and at the other end under a similar hood is the gasoline tank.

The automobile engine is both air-cooled and water-cooled. The car shell is impervious to machine gun and rifle fire. When no opponent is in sight the top of the turret can be opened so that a man can get his shoulders out and make observations. When the turret is closed perriscopes are placed in position, which permits a view of the surrounding landscape from all angles.

The chief advantage of the new automobile, in contrast with the British machine, is that it can run at an average speed of 25 miles an hour, as contrasted with the snail-like pace of the entente cars. Its speed frequently enables it to scout even ahead of the cavalry and it can make its way over any road or even a field.

TAKEN BY GERMAN ARMY

QUEER FEATURES OF LIFE IN NOME, CITY OF GOLDEN SANDS

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

(Copyright, 1916, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

Nome, Alaska.

I AM in the Hotel Golden Gate, in the City of Golden Sands. I can look out of my window upon the beach from which fortunes have been washed with the salt water of the ocean, and all about me is the city of Nome, whose foundations are laid upon soil sprinkled with gold dust. Nevertheless, the view is as dismal as that of Poverty Flat. The hotel is an ugly, dreary barn of four stories, and it is golden only in the high charges for any petty service the guest may want. It costs me 10 cents to press the electric button which brings the bellboy, and the bills for laundry are beyond computation.

The city of Nome is one of shreds and patches. The municipality is the raggedest I have yet found in Alaska. It has houses enough for 10,000 people, but its citizens are only one-third of that number. The buildings are of every description, and they are scattered along streets paved with plank, or gravel, or the sand of the sea shore.

At the upper end is the Eskimo village. It is composed of tents, rude cabins and shacks of boards, the most of them put up by the placer miners when they were washing gold out of the ocean, and now occupied by squatters and Eskimos. The town proper is further down the beach. The chief street is Front street, a wide road paved with thick planks and lined with houses of one or two stories. Some of the buildings contain excellent stores, but there are many vacancies, and signs of "To Rent" are to be seen in every block. Nome is on the decline. Its population today is not one-tenth of what it was at the time of the great stampede. Like all placer mining camps, it decreases with the washing out of the gold from the sands.

Nome lies right on the sea. I stood on Front street today at high tide and threw a stone into the ocean. It ricocheted over a beach which was once a gold mine. Nome is bounded on the west by a strip of gold-bearing shore 60 feet wide and three miles in length, the sands of which were once mixed with gold dust. When this was discovered men came here by the thousands from all parts of the world to wash out the gold, and many took away fortunes. As the miners came in each picked out for himself a certain part of the beach. He drove in a stake where his feet stood and drew a mark on the sand on each side of him as far out as he could reach with a shovel, and this was his claim. This was the condition at the beginning, the claims being small. Nevertheless, out of such holdings 500 men took gold dust to the amount of more than $2,000,000, an average of $4,000 per man. For a distance of 40 miles along the shore the sands were found to contain gold and the best pay was right here at Nome. Just west of the town two men cleaned up $3,800 in three days. The stories of the miners are interesting. I shall write some of them later.

As I walked up the beach this afternoon I saw men still washing gold out of the sand. In one place they had put up an engine and stretched a rude tent above it. Connected with the engine was a pipe of about six inches in diameter which carried the water to the top of a sluice box 20 or 30 feet high. The men were throwing the sand into the box and the stream was washing it away, the gold being caught in riffles or iron gratings in the bottom of the box.

Further north some men were rocking out the gold in cradles, and there was patchy mining going on all along the beach. I saw a woman laying out a claim and fencing it with poles. She seemed to resent my inspection. She was a positive woman and did not want visitors.

I am told there is still gold in these sands in front of Nome and that more comes in at every high tide. One can get color almost anywhere by washing the sand. A low-grade deposit amounting to something like 50 cents a cubic yard is said to run for miles along the seashore, and machinery may yet be employed to get this gold out.

Walk on Gold.

When you walk along the streets of Nome you may know you are walking on gold. I doubt not that there is a fortune under the planks of Front street, and that if the buildings could be cleared away from the tundra on which they stand it could be mined at a profit. Some of the houses have cellars which yielded enough pay dirt to cover the cost of the digging. The gold is scattered through the earth in patches or pockets, and there are probably many pockets yet undiscovered.

Back of Nome one can see the tailings from which the gold has been taken. There is a plain running from the shore to a low range of mountains. This plain is about four miles in width. It is composed of three ancient beaches which have grown up throughout the ages. From these beaches millions of dollars' worth of gold have already been mined, and upon all of them the miners are working today.

The street scenes of Nome are interesting. The characters are those of the frontier gold-mining region of the icy north, mixed with Eskimo life of Siberia and Alaska. There are many women and men as well dressed as those of our cities, and there are others clad in the rough clothing necessary to hard labor in the far north. There are miners wearing shoes laced to their knees, or white or black rubber boots that reach to the waist. There are Eskimos in mukluks, and garments of skins. Their fat Mongolian features look out of fur hoods, the bristles of which are as

Continued on Page Twelve.

FRONT STREET AT NOME ON HOLIDAY

Childish Craving

—for something sweet finds pleasant realization in the pure, wholesome, wheat and barley food

Grape-Nuts

No danger of upsetting the stomach—and remember, Grape-Nuts is a true food, good for any meal or between meals.

"There's a Reason"

SYNOPSIS

PHILIP WEYMAN is on his way back to civilization after four years spent in the great North. Going ashore to eat he chances upon the first white woman he has seen for a long time. She asks him to help her out of great trouble and he consents to accompany her back to her home to live there as her husband. The girl, Josephine Adare, tells Philip he must leave her when the time comes. Accompanied by Jean Croisset, a trusted servant who knows the girl's secret, Weyman, as Philip Darcambal, the girl's husband, journeys to Adare House. The actions of Jean and Josephine mystify Philip further.

Philip is partially enlightened when Josephine shows him the baby whose father Philip represents before the girl's parents. The parents return as Philip declares his love to Josephine. A man whom Philip thinks is Jean Croisset, shoots at Philip through the window and the latter goes in pursuit, but the man escapes after a fight. Jean later explains that the stranger is his brother and really intended killing Adare. He then goes in pursuit. Philip talks with Josephine and offers to marry her secretly, but the girl tells him there is something more to prevent than the baby and informs Philip that he must leave Adare House in a month.

After Philip makes friends with Josephine's pack of dogs who are trained to protect her, Adare tells him of the high regard in which the girl is held by the natives. Jean returns to Adare House wounded and exhausted. Josephine and he talk together, and Jean tells Philip that he has no doubt that the latter can help in a big fight to occur in the future. Philip goes to the forest where he accidentally discovers Josephine, Jean and three strangers talking.

Another mysterious conference in the forest takes place while Philip stays with the dogs, prepared to release them should Jean and Josephine be attacked. The baby dies of fever and Jean promises Philip that the big fight is near.

CHAPTER XX.—Continued.

Philip waited. After a moment Jean said, as quietly as if he were asking the time of day:

"Do you know whom we went out to see last night—and met again tonight?" he asked.

"I have guessed," replied Philip. His face was white and hard.

Jean nodded.

"I think you have guessed correctly, M'sieur. It was the baby's father!"

And then, in amazement, he stared at Philip. For the other had flung off his arm, and his eyes were blazing in the starlight.

"And you have had all this trouble, all this mystery, all this fear because of him?" he demanded. His "You met him last night, and again tonight, and let him go? You, Jean Croisset? The one man in the whole world I would give my life to meet—and you afraid of him? My God, if that is all——"

Jean interrupted him, laying a firm, quiet hand on his arm.

"What would you do, M'sieur?"

"Kill him," breathed Philip. "Kill him by inches, slowly torturingly. And tonight, Jean. He is near. I will follow him, and do what you have been afraid to do."

"Yes, that is it, I have been afraid to kill him," replied Jean. Philip saw the starlight on the half-breed's face. And he knew, as he looked, that he had called Jean Jacques Croisset the one thing in the world that he could not be: a coward.

"I am wrong," he apologized quickly. "Jean, it is not that. I am excited, and I take back my words. It is not fear. It is something else. Why have you not killed him?"

"M'sieur, do you believe in an oath that you make to your God?"

"Yes. But not when it means the crushing of human souls. Then it is a crime."

"Ah!" Jean was facing him now, his eyes aflame. "I am a Catholic, M'sieur—one of those of the far North, who are different from the Catholics of the south, of Montreal and Quebec. Listen! Tonight I have broken a part of my oath; I am breaking a part of it in telling you what I am about to say. But I am not a coward, unless it is a coward who lives too much in fear of the Great God. What is my soul compared to that in the gentle breast of our Josephine? I would sacrifice it tonight—give it to Wetikoo—lend it forever to hell if I could undo what has been done. And you ask me why I have not killed, why I have not taken the life of a beast who is unfit to breathe God's air for an hour! Does it not occur to you, M'sieur, that there must be a reason?"

"Besides the oath, yes!"

"And now, I will tell you of the game I played, and lost, M'sieur. In me alone Josephine knew that she could trust, and so it was to me that she bared her sorrow. Later word came to me that this man, the father of the baby, was following her into the North. That was after I had given my oath to Josephine. I thought he would come by the other waterway, where we met you. And so we went there, alone. I made a camp for her, and went on to meet him. My mind was made up, M'sieur. I had determined upon the sacrifice: my soul for hers. I was going to kill him. But I made a mistake. A friend I had sent around by the other waterway met me, and told me that I had missed my game. Then I returned to the camp—and you were there. You understand this far, M'sieur?"

"Yes. Go on."

"The friend I had sent brought a letter for Josephine," resumed Jean. "A runner on his way north gave it to him. It was from Le M'sieur Adare, and said they were not starting north. But they did start soon after the letter, and this same friend brought me the news that the master had passed along the westward waterway a few days behind the man I had planned to kill. Then we returned to Adare House, and you came with us. And after that—the face at the window, and the shot!"

Philip felt the half-breed's arm quiver.

"I must tell you about him or you will not understand," he went on, and there was effort in his voice now. "The man whose face you saw was my brother. Ah, you start! You understand now why I was glad you failed to kill him. He was bad, all that could be bad, M'sieur, but blood is thicker than water, and up here one does not forget those early days when childhood knows no sin. And my brother came up from the south as canoe-man for the man I wanted to kill! A few hours before you saw his face at the window I met him in the forest. He promised to leave. Then came the shot—and I understood. The man I was going to kill had sent him to assassinate the master of Adare. That is why I followed his trail that night. I knew that I would find the man I wanted not far away."

"And you found him?"

"Yes. I came upon my brother first. And I lied. I told him he had made a mistake, and killed you, that his life was not worth the quill from a porcupine's back if he remained in the country. I made him believe it was another who fought him in the forest. He fled. I am glad of that. He will never come back. Then I followed over the trail he had made to Adare House, and far back in the swamp I came upon them, waiting for him. I passed myself off as my brother, and I tricked the man I was after. We went a distance from the camp—alone—and I was choking the life from him, when the two others that were with him came upon us. He was dying, M'sieur! He was black in the face, and his tongue was out. Another second—two or three at the most—and I would have brought ruin upon every soul at Adare House. For he was dying. And if I had killed him all would have been lost!"

"That is impossible!" gasped Philip, as the half-breed paused. "If you had killed him——"

"All would have been lost," repeated Jean, in a strange, hard voice. "Listen, M'sieur. The two others leaped upon me. I fought. And then I was struck upon the head, and when I came to my senses I was in the light of the campfire, and the man I had come to kill was over me. One of the other men was Thoreau, the Free Trader. He had told who I was. It was useless to lie. I told the truth—that I had come to kill him, and why. And then — in the light of that campfire, M'sieur—he proved to me what it would have meant if I had succeeded. Thoreau carried the paper. It was in an envelope, addressed to the master of Adare. They tore this open, that I might read. And in that paper, written by the man I had come to kill, was the whole terrible story, every detail—and it made me cold and sick. Perhaps you begin to understand, M'sieur. Perhaps you will see more clearly when I tell you——"

"Yes, yes,' urged Philip.

"—that this man, the father of the baby, is the Lang who owns Thoreau, who owns the freebooters' hell, who owns the string of them from here to the Athabasca, and who lives in Montreal!"

Philip could only stare at Jean, who went on, his face the color of gray ash in the starlight.

"I must tell you the rest. You must understand before the great fight comes. You know—the terrible thing happened in Montreal. And this man Lang—all the passion of hell is in his soul! He is rich. He has power up here, for he owns Thoreau and all his cutthroats. And he is not satisfied with the ruin he worked down there. He has followed Josephine. He is mad with passion — with the desire——"

"Good God, don't tell me more of that!" cried Philip. "I understand. He has followed. And Josephine is to be the price of his silence!"

"Yes, just that. He knows what it means up here for such a thing to happen. His love for her is not love. It is the passion that fills hell with its worst. He laid his plans before he came. That letter, the paper I read, M'sieur! He meant to see Josephine at once, and show it to her. There are two of those papers; one at Thoreau's place and one in Thoreau's pocket. If anything happens to Lang, one of them is to be delivered to the master of Adare by Thoreau. If I had killed him it would have gone to LeM'sieur. It is his safeguard. And there are two copies—to make the thing sure. So we cannot kill him.

"Josephine listened to all this tonight, from Lang's own lips. And she pleaded with him, M'sieur. She called upon him to think of the little child, letting him believe that it was still alive; and he laughed at her. And then, almost as I was ready to plunge my knife into his heart, she threw up her head like an angel and told him to do his worst—that she refused to pay the price. I never saw her stronger than in that moment, M'sieur—in that moment when there was no hope! I would have killed him then for the paper he had, but the other is at Thoreau's. He has gone back there. He says that unless he receives word of Josephine's surrender within a week—the crash will come, the paper will be given to the master of Adare. And now, M'sieur Philip, what do you have to say?"

"That there never was a game lost until it was played to the end,' replied Philip, and he drew nearer to look straight and steadily into the half-breed's eyes. "Go on, Jean. There is something more which you have not told me. And that is the biggest thing of all. Go on!"

For a space there was a startled look in Jean's eyes. Then he shrugged his shoulders and smiled.

"Of course there is more," he said. "You have known that, M'sieur. There is one thing which you will never know — that which Josephine said you would not guess if you lived a thousand years. You must forget that there is more than I have told you, for it will do you no good to remember."

Expectancy died out of Philip's eyes.

"And yet I believe that what you are holding back from me is the key to everything."

"I have told you enough, M'sieur—enough to make you see why we must fight."

"But not how."

"That will come soon," replied Jean, a little troubled.

The men were silent. Behind them they heard the restless movement of the dogs. Out of the gloom came a wailing whine. Again Philip looked at Jean.

"Do you know, your story seems weak in places, Jean," he said. "I believe every word you have said. And yet, when you come to think of it all, the situation doesn't seem to be so terribly alarming to me after all. Why, for instance, do you fear those letters—this scoundrel Lang's confession? Kill him. Let the letter come to Adare. Cannot Josephine swear that she is innocent? Can she not have a story of her own showing how foully Lang tried to blackmail her into crime? Would not Adare believe her word before that of a freebooter? And am I not here to swear—that the child—was mine?"

There was almost a pitying look in the half-breed's eyes.

"M'sieur, what if in that letter were named people and places: the hospital itself, the doctors, the record of birth? What if it contained all those many things by which the master of Adare might trail back easily to the truth? With those things in the letter would he not investigate? And then——" He made a despairing gesture.

"I see,' said Philip. Then he added, quickly: "But could we not keep the papers from Adare, Jean? Could we not watch for the messenger?"

"They are not fools, M'sieur. Such a thing would be easy—if they sent a messenger with the papers. But they have guarded against that. Le M'sieur is to be invited to Thoreau's. The letter will be given to him there."

Philip began pacing back and forth, his hands deep in his pockets.

"They have planned it well—like very devils!" he exclaimed. "And yet—even now I see a flaw. Is Lang's threat merely a threat? Would he, after all, actually have the letter given to Adare? If these letters are his trump cards, why did he try to have him killed? Would not Adare's death rob him of his greatest power?"

"In a way, M'sieur. And yet with Le M'sieur gone, both Josephine and Miriam would be still more hopelessly in his clutches. For I know that he had planned to kill me after the master. My brother had not guessed that. And then the women would be alone. Holy Heaven, I cannot see the end of crime that might come of that! Even though they escaped him to go back to civilization, they would be still more in his power there."

Philip's face was upturned to the stars. He laughed, but there was no mirth in the laugh. And then he faced Jean again, and his eyes were filled with the merciless gleam that came into those of the wolf-beasts back in the pit.

"It is the big fight then, Jean. But before that, just one question more. All of this trouble might have been saved if Josephine had married Lang. Why didn't she?"

For an instant every muscle in Jean's body became as taut as a bowstring. He hunched a little forward, as if about to leap upon the other, and strike him down. And then, all at once, he relaxed. His hands unclenched. And he answered calmly:

"That is the one story that will never be told. M'sieur. Come! They will wonder about us at Adare House. Let us return."

Philip fell in behind him. Not until they were close to the door of the house did Jean speak again.

"You are with me, M'sieur—to the death, if it must be?"

"Yes, to the death," replied Philip.

"Then let no sleep come to your eyes so long as Josephine is awake," went on Jean quickly. "I am going to leave Adare House tonight, M'sieur, with team and sledge. The master must believe I have gone over to see my sick friend on the Pipestone. I am going there—and farther!" His voice became a low, tense whisper. "You understand, M'sieur? We are preparing."

The two clasped hands.

"I will return late tomorrow, or tomorrow night,' resumed Jean. "It may even be the next day. But I shall travel fast—without rest. And during that time you are on guard. In my room you will find an extra rifle and cartridges. Carry it when you go about. And spend as much of your time as you can with the master of Adare. Watch Josephine. I will not see her again tonight. Warn her for me. She must not go alone in the forests—not even to the dog pit."

"I understand," said Philip.

They entered the house. Twenty minutes later, from the window of his room, Philip saw a dark figure walking swiftly toward the forest. Still later he heard the distant wail of a husky coming from the direction of the pit, and he knew that the first gun in the big fight had been fired—that Jean Jacques Croisset was off on his thrilling mission into the depths of the forests. What that mission was he had not asked him. But he had guessed. And his blood ran warm with a strange excitement.

CHAPTER XXI.

Again there filled Philip the desire to be with Jean in the forest. The husky's wail told him that the half-breed had begun his journey. Between this hour and tomorrow night he would be threading his way swiftly over the wilderness trails on his strange mission. Philip envied him the action, the exhaustion that would follow. He was a living dynamo, overcharged, with every nerve in him drawn to the point that demanded the reaction of physical exertion. He knew that he could not sleep. The night would be one long and tedious wait for the dawn. And Jean had told him not to sleep as long as Josephine was awake.

Was he to take that literally? Did Jean mean that he was to watch her? He wondered if she was in bed now. At least the half-breed's admonition offered him an excuse. He would go to her room. If there was a light he would knock, and ask her if she would join him in the piano room. He looked at his watch. It was nearly midnight. Probably she had retired. He opened his door and entered the hall. Quietly he went to the end room. There was no light—and he heard no sound. He was standing close to it, concealed in the shadows, when his heart gave a sudden jump. Advancing toward him down the hall was a figure clad in a flowing white night-robe.

At first he did not know whether it was Josephine, or Miriam. And then, as she came under one of the low-burning lamps, he saw that it was Miriam. She had turned, and was looking back toward the room where she had left her husband. Her beautiful hair was loose, and fell in lustrous masses to her hips. She was listening. And in that moment Philip heard a low passionate sob. She turned her face toward him again, and he could see it drawn with agony. In the lamp-glow her hands were clasped at her partly bared breast. She was barefoot, and made no sound as she advanced. Philip drew himself back closer against the wall. He was sure she had not seen him. A moment later Miriam turned into the corridor that led into Adare's room.

Philip felt that he was trembling. In Miriam's face he had seen something that had made his heart beat faster. Quietly he went to the corridor, turned, and made his way cautiously to the door of Adare's room. It was dark inside, the corridor was black. Hidden in the gloom he listened. He heard Miriam sink in one of the big chairs, and from her movement, and the sound of her sobbing, he knew that she had buried her head in her arms on the table. He listened for minutes to the grief that seemed racking her soul. Then there was silence. A moment later he heard her and she was so close to the door that he dared not move. She passed him, and turned into the main hall. He followed again.

She paused only for an instant at the door of the room in which she and her husband slept. Then she passed on, and scarcely believing his eyes Philip saw her open the door that led out into the night!

She was full in the glow of the lamp that hung over the door now, and Philip saw her plainly. A biting gust of wind flung back her hair. He saw her bare arms; she turned, and he caught the white gleam of a naked shoulder. Before he could speak—before he could call her name, she had darted out into the night!

With a gasp of amazement he sprang after her. Her bare feet were deep in the snow when he caught her. A frightened cry broke from her lips. He picked her up in his arms as if she had been a child, and ran back into the hall with her, closing the door after them. Panting, shivering with the cold, she stared at him without speaking.

"Why were you going out there?" he whispered. "Why—like that?"

For a moment he was afraid that from her heaving bosom and quivering lips would burst forth the strange excitement which she was fighting back. Something told him that Adare must not discover them in the hall. He caught her hands. They were cold as ice.

"Go to your room," he whispered gently. "You must not let him know you were out there in the snow—like this. You—were partly asleep."

Purposely he gave her the chance to seize upon this explanation. The sobbing breath came to her lips again.

"I guess—it must have been—that," she said, drawing her hands from him. "I was going out—to—the baby. Thank you, Philip. I—I will go to my room now."

She left him, and not until her door had closed behind her did he move. Had she spoken the truth? Had she in those few moments been temporarily irresponsible because of grieving over the baby's death? Some inner consciousness answered him in the negative. It was not that. And yet—what more could there be? He remembered Jean's words, his insistent warnings. Resolutely he moved toward Josephine's room, and knocked softly upon her door. He was surprised at the promptness with which her voice answered. When he spoke her name, and told her it was important for him to see her, she opened the door. She had unbound her hair. But she was still dressed, and Philip knew that she had been sitting alone in the darkness of her room.

She looked at him strangely and expectantly. It seemed to Philip as if she had been waiting for news which she dreaded, and which she feared that he was bringing her.

"May I come in?" he whispered. "Or would you prefer to go into the other room?"

"You may come in, Philip," she replied, letting him take her hand. "I am still dressed. I have been so dreadfully nervous tonight that I haven't thought of going to bed. And the moon is so beautiful through my window. It has been company." Then she asked: "What have you to tell me, Philip?"

She had stepped into the light that flooded through the window. It transformed her hair into a lustrous mantle of deep gold; into her eyes it put the warm glow of the stars. He made a movement, as if to put his arms about her, but he caught himself, and a little joyous breath came to Josephine's lips. It was her room, where she slept—and he had come at a strange hour. She understood the movement, his desire to take her in his arms, and his big, clean thoughts of her as he drew a step back. It sent a flush of pleasure and still deeper trust into her cheeks.

"You have something to tell me?" she asked.

"Yes—about your mother."

Her hand had touched his arm, and he felt her start. Briefly he told what had happened. Josephine's face was so white that it startled him when he had finished.

"She said she was going to the baby!" she breathed, as if whispering the words to herself. "And she was in her bare feet, with her hair down, and her gown open to the snow and wind! Oh my God!"

"Perhaps she was in her sleep," hurried Philip. "It might have been that, Josephine."

"No, she wasn't in her sleep," replied Josephine, meeting his eyes. "You know that, Philip. She was awake. And you have come to tell me so that I may watch her. I understand."

"She might rest easier with you—if you can arrange it," he agreed. "Your father worries over her now. It will not do to let him know this."

She nodded

"I will bring her to my room, Philip. I will tell my father that I am nervous and cannot sleep. And I will say nothing to her of what has happened. I will go as soon as you have returned to your room."

He went to the door, and there for a moment she stood close to him gazing up into his face. Still he did not put his hands to her. Tonight—in her own room—it seemed to him something like sacrilege to touch her. And then, suddenly, she raised her two arms up through her shimmering hair to his shoulders, and held her lips to him.

"Good night, Philip!"

He caught her to him. Her arms tightened about his shoulders. For a moment he felt the thrill of her warm lips. Then she drew back, whispering again:

"Good night, Philip!"

The door closed softly, and he returned to his room. Again the song of life, of love, of hope that pictured but one glorious end filled his soul to overflowing. A litle later and he knew that Adare's wife had gone with Josephine to her room. He went to bed. And sleep came to him now, filled with dreams in which he lived with Josephine always at his side, laughing and singing with him, and giving him her lips to kiss in their joyous paradise.

To Be Continued.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Toledo—Wheat was higher at the close of Monday's market by about five cents than at the close of the first day's market last week. The advance during the week was also marked by a slight increase in flour. Prices on Monday however were slightly off from the closing prices on final day's market of last week. Corn followed wheat in the advance but oats remained steady just a fraction above the prices at the beginning of the previous week. The butter and egg market took a tumble, the former dropping off three cents from the previous week. Process butter declined two cents. Eggs were down two cents on all grades. Bacon showed a half-cent decline.

Grain

Toledo—Wheat—Cash, $1.79¼; December, $1.79¼; May $1.84¼. Corn—Cash, 95½c; December, 95½c; May, 94½c. Oats—Cash, 55c; December 55c; May, 59c. Cloverseed—Cash, $10.75; December, $10.75; January, $10.80; February, $10.90; March $10.90; April $10.35. Rye, No. 2—Cash—$1.48. Alsike—Cash—$11.10; December, $11.10; March $11.30. Timothy — Cash—$2.47; December, $2.47; March, $2.62.

Chicago—Wheat—December, $1.64¾; May, $1.75⅛; July, $1.48. Corn—December, 90⅜c; May, 92¼c; July, 91⅞c. Oats, December, 51⅜c; May 55⅞c; July, 53⅛c.

Minneapolis — Wheat — December, $1.80⅝; May, $1.83¾.

Duluth—Wheat — December, $1.84; May, $1.83½.

Produce.

Toledo — Butter — Fancy Elgin creamery, one pound prints, 40c; solid pack, 39½c; process, per 20-lb. tubs, pails and prints, 34c; 10-lb. tubs, 34½c; oleo, 22½@25c. Cheese—Choice Michigan, 29c; York State, 25c; brick 26@27c; limburger, New York, 2-lb. 26c; Wisconsin, 1-lb., 25c; block Swiss, 32c; domestic Swiss, 38c; imported, 60c; Roquefort, 70c; Longhorn, 24½c. Eggs—Fresh, candled, 41c, strictly fresh, 46c; storage, 36c.

Dressed Hogs — Light, 12@12½c; heavy roughs, 11@11½c. Calves, 14@15c. Spring lambs, 15@16c. Fowls — Alive, 16c. Turkeys—Alive, 20@22c. Ducks—Alive, 16@17c. Geese—Alive, 15c. Lambs—Yearlings, 12@14c; sheep, 10@12c. Steer Beef—Good, 12@13c; light, 10@11c; cow beef, extra good, 8@10c. Heifers—9@10c. Bulls, 8@9c.

Lard, 18c. Bacon, fat, 19c; lean, 25c; wide, 6 to 8-lbs., 22c; 8 to 10-lbs., 21c. Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $27.00; hams, sugar cured, 19½c; shoulders, 15c; luncheon sausage, 19c; fresh pork sausage, 16c; bologna, 14½c; frankfurters, 16c; garlic sausage, 14½c; dried beef inside, 20c; knuckles, 26c.

Hides—No. 1, 22c; No. 2, 21c; bulls 17½c; green calf, No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 38½c; kip, 34c; No. 2 kip, 33c; cured hides, No. 1, 25c; No. 2, 24c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $6.50@$7.50.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $14.00; No. 2 timothy, $12.50; light mixed, $13.00; No. 1 mixed, $12.00; No. 1 clover hay, $12.00; oat straw, $8.00.

Flour, feed and salt—Spring wheat flour, per bbl., $10.75; winter patents, $10.00@$10.25 per bbl.; family flour, $8.75@9.00 per bbl.; graham flour, $4.00 per cwt. Purina whole wheat, per bbl., $10.00. Mill feed—Per ton, bran, $32.00@34.00; brown middlings, $36.00@37.00; white middlings, $38.00@40.00; coarse meal, $2.25 per cwt.; chop feed, $2.00, old process meal, $46.00@48.00; union grain, $40.00. Cottonseed meal, $46.00@48.00. Straw, (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $5.00@6.00; loose, bale, 25c. Corn—Shelled, bu., $1.10@1.20; old corn, $1.40 per cwt.; new, $1.10. Oats—60@65c.

Corn Meal—New, kiln dried, 100 lbs. $2.40@2.60. Salt—Michigan common, $1.25 per bbl.; Retsof packing per ton, $8; salt, per bag, 90c; lump stock salt, $21.00 per ton. Scratch feed — 100 lbs., $2.50@2.75; beef scrap, 100 lbs, $3.00@3.25; 60 per cent tankage, $2.85 per 100 lbs.

Cleveland — Butter, creamery, extras, in solids, 40@40½c; prints, 41@41½c, fists, 36½@37c; seconds, 35½@36c; pricess, extras, 32@35c; seconds, 30@31c; dairy, extras, 34@37c; packing stock, No. 1, 29c; No. 2, 27c. Oleomargarine, high grade, natural color, in 1-lb. prints, 25c; natural color, low grade, 18½c; white, high grade, 23c; low grade, 19c; pastry, 18c; bakeall, 17½c, solid basis. Cheese—American, whole milk, fancy twins and flats, 24@25c; brick, fancy, 24@25c; Swiss, fancy, 30@32c; blocks, 27@28c; limburger, 24@25c. Eggs—Free cases, fresh, firsts, 41c; do. seconds, 32c; cold storage, extras, 33c; do. firsts, 32c a dozen. Poultry, live fowls, heavy, 17½@18c; do. light, 13½@14½c; spring chickens, 17½@18c; ducks, 17@19c; do. light, 14@15c; geese, heavy, fat, 17@20c; light, thin, 14@15c; turkeys, 22@23c. Rabbits, $1.50@1.75. Potatoes—Choice white (jobbing in sacks), $1.80@$1.85 a bu.; No. 2, $1.70@1.75; do. Virginia, new, $5.00 per bbl. Sweet potatoes—Virginia, $3.25@3.50; do., $1.40@1.50 a hamper.

New York—Flour quiet; winter straights, $8.25@8.50; Kansas straights $8.75@9.00. Pork steady; mess, $31.50@32.00; family, $30.00@33.00; short clear, $30.00@32.00. Beef steady; mess, $23.00@23.50; family, $25.50@27.00. Lard firm; middle west, $16.80@16.90. Molasses steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay easier; No. 1, $1.05; No. 2, $1.00; No. 3, 90c; shipping, 70@75c. Hides, steady; Bogota, 44@45c; Central America, 42@43c. Leather firm; hemlock firsts, 57c; seconds, 55c.

Butter firmer; receipts, 4,497; creamery, higher than extras (specials) 38½@39c; creamery, extras (92 score), 38c; firsts, 36@37½c; seconds, 34½@35c. Eggs, firmer; receipts, 4,111; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 46@47c; firsts, 43@45c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 33½c; refrigerator, seconds to firsts, 31½@33c; nearby henery, whites, fine to fancy, 55@58c; nearby hennery, browns, 50@55c. Cheese, steady; receipts, 3,823; state, held, specials, 24¾@25c; do. average fancy, 24@24½c. Live poultry firm; no prices settled; dressed quiet; chickens, 15@29c; fowls, 13@21c; turkey, 18@28c.

Live Stock.

Chicago — Hogs — Receipts, 62,000; strong; 5@10c above Saturday average; bulk, $9.60@10.10; light, $8.95@9.90; mixed, $9.40@10.15; heavy, $9.50@10.20; rough, $9.50@9.70; pigs, $6.75@8.75. Cattle—Receipts, 28,000; steady; native beef steers, $7.00@12.60; western steers, $7.00@10.50; stockers and feeders, $4.60@7.85; cows and heifers, $3.85@10.25; calves, $9.50@13.25. Sheep—Receipts, 22,000; steady; wethers, $8.50@9.50; lambs, $10.25@13.00.

Pittsburgh—Cattle — Receipts, 2,000; higher. Hogs—Receipts, 900; 20 higher; prime heavies, $10.25@10.35; heavy, $10.10@10.20; mediums, $10.00@10.10; heavy Yorkers, $9.90@10.05; light Yorkers, $9.50@9.80; pigs, $8.75@9.25; roughs, $7.75@9.60. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,500; higher; top sheep, $8.85; top lambs, $13.25. Calves—Receipts, 500; higher; top, $13.75.

East Buffalo, N. Y.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; active; shipping steers, $8.00@11.00; butchers, $6.50@9.50; heifers, $5.25@8.75; cows, $3.75@7.50; bulls, $5.00@7.50; stockers and feeders, $5.25@7.50; fresh cows and springers active and steady, $50.00@115.00. Veals—Receipts, 1,000; active; $4.50@14.00. Hogs—Receipts, 17,600; active; heavy, $10.25@10.40; mixed, $10.15@10.40; Yorkers, $10.10@10.20; light Yorkers, $9.00@9.75; pigs, $8.75@9.00; roughs, $9.00@9.25; stags, $7.00@8.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,000; active; lambs, $8.50@13.50; yearlings, $7.00@11.75; wethers, $9.00@9.50; ewes, $4.00@8.75; mixed sheep, $8.75@9.00.

Cleveland — Hogs — Receipts, 7,000; higher; Yorkers, $10.00; mixed, $10.10; mediums, $10.20; pigs, $8.75. Cattle—Receipts, 60 cars strong; top, $9.40. Calves—Receipts, 2,500; top, $13.00. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500; strong; top, $8.50. Lambs—Receipts, 2,500; strong; top, $12.85.

Put Machinery Away

It has been humorously stated that "machinery out in the open is an indication of an open winter." If this were true every winter would be an open one for many farmers have no other shelter for their farming implements, but the wide dome of the heavens. If they wish to be a little more particular they may run the binder or mower under an apple tree or into a fence corner. Those who think these statements are exaggerated need but to take a drive through the country in late fall or winter and note how much machinery is standing out in the open. Is it any wonder that the farmers of this country buy over $100,000,000 worth of new machinery every year?

Neglect is responsible for much unnecessary outlay of capital. By proper care the average farming machinery could be made to last and give good service for at least double the number of years it does. Comparatively few implements actually wear out; rust and decay are the twin evils that work the ruin. It is a time-worn subject that has been discussed over and over again. But until all farmers learn the lesson of machine economy it is necessary that it be referred to often.

Concrete Foundations

The subject for foundations for many buildings, and particularly the buildings on the farm, is often not given sufficient consideration, says Professor H. L. Thomson of Oklahoma A. and M. college. As a result, after a building has been up for some time the foundations will settle unevenly and be a great strain on the building, which will weaken it and greatly shorten its usefulness, as well as make a very unsightly appearance.

Concrete lends itself very readily to the building of excellent foundations, particularly for the heavier farm structures, such as farm barns. In building farm foundations of concrete a trench should be dug down in the soil, if possible, until a firm subsoil is encountered, usually from two to three feet deep. The bottom of the trench should then be undercut and widened. The correct wall at the surface is made from eight inches to one foot and four inches thick, depending upon the weight of the building and the side strain on the wall, if any, from the building construction. At the bottom of the trench the undercutting should be from eight inches to a foot on each side. This will give a firm, broad footing which will be of great help in preventing sagging at any point.

It is well to run rods lengthwise of the wall from four to six inches from the top. Often old scraps around the farm can be used, such as wagon tires straightened out, but they should not be covered with rust or dirt, as the concrete cannot take hold. They should be lapped about one foot. This reinforcement will greatly help to prevent any cracks from forming in the wall.

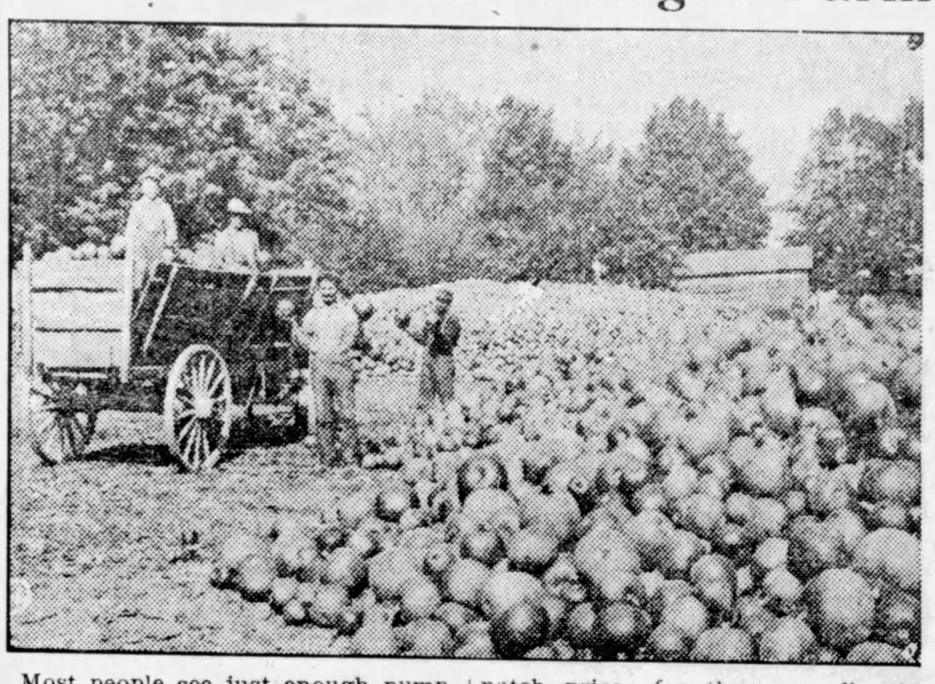
If the wall is used as a retainer wall, that is, if there is dirt to be packed on the upper side of the wall, it should be greatly widened at the foot. The thing that keeps the retaining wall up is its weight, and to place this weight in the proper place it is usually figured that the foundation bottom should be from one-fourth to one-third the thickness of the height of the wall. This wall is gradually tapered toward the narrow top. Concrete foundations should be thoroughly tamped until the water flushes to the surface.

Where the foundations are to appear above the ground and show, it is well to spade them. This is done by working a spade up and down next to the forms. This will force the larger rock back into the mass of the concrete and leave the finer particles on the outside, which will make a good-looking wall. Foundations of concrete carelessly put in are a losing investment, but foundations well put in are almost eternal.

Most failures with the present type of tractor are caused by lack of mechanical ability on the part of the operator. Those who study their tractors and learn how to keep them adjusted seldom have reason to complain.

Wheat may fail and the hay crop may be burned up, but the farmer who is making dairying a feature of his work has something he can rely upon.

Millions of Pumpkin Pies in This Pile on Michigan Farm



Most people see just enough pumpkins raised to supply the wants of the farmer and his family. In Central Lake, Mich., they are raised for profit and the accompanying picture shows a very few piled ready for canning. This year, farmers are receiving top notch prices for these as all other farm produce, and are realizing sums that make the high cost of living bearable in that section. You will notice that they are piled more than wagon high and cover acres of ground.

TEXAS RANCHMAN OWNS DAIRY WHICH CONSISTS OF 1,000 COWS

Edward C. Lasater, owner of the Falfurrias farm in Texas, is manager of the largest dairy establishment in the world. His ranch contains 340,000 acres of land south of San Antonio and 80 miles north of the Rio Grande in what is the last big ranch country of the United States. On the ranch are 2,160 Jersey cattle, of which about 1,000 are milked twice each day. In addition, Mr. Lasater owns about 20,000 Herefords, indicating that few men, if any, control a larger number of cattle in this country.

Mr. Lasater is a native of Texas. He engaged in the dairy business with his father when 16 years of age and has followed it all his life. He is known as the cattle king of Texas.

Mr. Lasater obtains his income from the sale of beef cattle and butter. His dairy which consists of 12 big stables and milk handling stations on 20,000 acres of farm land yields 1,500 pounds of butter a day. This is shipped in quantities and commands a price five cents higher than any other butter produced in Texas. Three hundred men are employed in the dairy. Mr. Lasater has not adopted milking machines and requires one man to milk 20 cows twice a day.

For the 2,160 dairy cattle on the Lasater farm, the proprietor has 60 silos with a capacity of 12,000 tons of feed. The cattle are unusually healthy as was indicated in a recent government test in which not a single reaction was obtained in the dairy herd.

TEXAS PEANUTS YIELD MILLIONS

21,000,000 Bushels Raised This Year, With Total Value of $25,000,000.

That the Texas peanut industry has reached enormous proportions and that it means much to the live stock and commercial interests of the state is shown by statistics of this season's yield.

The total acreage was approximately 350,000, and each acre is yielding an average of 60 bushels, making the total production approximately 21,000,000 bushels. The cottonseed oil mills afford the principal market for the crop, and the price they are paying at present is $1 a bushel. Furthermore, each acre of peanuts gives an average yield of one ton of hay, which sells readily for $12 a ton. At this price the season's crop of peanut hay will bring a total of about $4,200,000, bringing the value of the peanuts and by-product up to $25,200,000.

Judging from the encouragement which the cottonseed oil mill companies are giving the peanut industry the acreage in that crop in Texas will be more than doubled next year. These mills are anxious to have the production of the gubers reach a point where the supply will keep them running continuously throughout the year.

FARM BRIEFS

The thorough cleaning of a horse is as essential as food.

It pays to feed charcoal to poultry that is being prepared for market.

Club root in cabbage will be retarded by a heavy coat of lime applied in the fall. But the only sure prevention is the use of sound seedling plants and a rotation of crops, and the destruction of all refuse from infected fields. Soil or manure that has been infected by the germs of the club root disease should not be carried to uninfected fields.

In many places the method of making "good roads" is to plow them down the center and decorate the roadbed with sod. This provides a surface which can be traveled only by the stilt-walking crane.

Stunted chicks, like stunted calves, are worth very little.

The bright colored leaves of the hard maple, hazel, oak, bittersweet and Virginia creeper make a drive through timber pleasant.

A pound of grain fed to a good cow will produce more profit for the owner than when fed to a steer for beef. This is a fact, not theory.

A small, fat sheep will bring more profit than a large, poor one.

Sow a little of the Chinese cabbage and some endive for fall use.

Hoe the grass away from the trunks of the young trees in the orchard and tramp the dirt solid around the trunks. This will prevent injury by mice.

The price of milk to the producer and distributor should be determined by the cream, solid content and the purity. The purity is determined by the character and number of bacteria in it.

A ton of soy beans will yield about 40 gallons of oil useful in various ways.

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answers.

I have a four-month-old colt which is troubled with a navel rupture. I would appreciate it very much if some Farmstead reader would tell me what can be done.—C., West Virginia.

I have a cow two years old that has been giving milk since May. The cream always has been mixed with that of other cows until about two weeks ago when I tried churning it separately. I found it impossible to get any butter. Nice cream rises on the milk and the cow seems to be in a healthy condition. Can some Farm stead reader tell me what is the matter?—F., Michigan.

POULTRY

Damp Houses

Dampness in the house is a common cause of trouble in the farm flock. Leaky roofs or walls, low floors, poor location and other such conditions may be at fault. Unless these are corrected, colds, roup or rheumatism may follow.

Every poultry house must be made tight before its use will be entirely satisfactory. With the many excellent brands of prepared roofing that are now on the market and which sell at reasonable prices, there is really no excuse for leaky roofs or walls.

Single walls will get somewhat frosty in cold weather unless the windows are kept open at the top or muslin screens are used over part of them for ventilation. When the frost condenses into water and runs down the sides of the house, dampness and disease follow. To avoid this, every bright, sunshiny day we throw the doors and windows of our houses wide open and give the interior a thorough sunning and airing.

Floors that are lower than the natural surroundings of the house are sure to become damp and soggy, because water or melting snow will run in. A good board or cement floor is the best solution in such cases, but the trouble can be stopped by the cheaper plan of filling inside the house with sand or gravel until the floor is a foot or more higher than the outside ground level.

Traits of Chickens

It has been proved that criminal tendencies are inherited, and that crime runs in families, says Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina. If it were not true that the laws of heredity were evident in the culture of chickens there would be no possibility of breeding with any assurance of obtaining a desired color, size or shape. While, then, the chickens are maturing and their distinguishing characteristics are asserting themselves positively, be on the lookout for bad characters and weed out the undesirables. The bully is pressing a tendency that was born in her. She interferes with the contentment of the flock and keeps the rest in a continual state of excitement. This in turn affects their laying, their appearance and their health, and she should be dealt with drastically. The feather-puller and egg-eater are in the same class, and they should all go the same road—to the market.

GARDEN

Garden in December

If the ground is not too wet or frozen, continue to spread manure freely and turn it under. Fall plowing will assist in making the organic matter available. It will also bring to the surface multitudes of the larvae of harmful insects, and will cover up others normally nearer the surface so as to prevent their emergence next spring.

Mulch the strawberry bed, after the ground freezes, with three or four inches of coarse straw. This will protect the plants from alternate freezing and thawing. When partially raked aside in the early spring, the mulch will serve to retain the moisture and also keep the fruit clean.

The tops of the asparagus bed should be cut, thrown into the fire and burned by this time. After the ground freezes apply a heavy coat of manure. Three or four inches will not be too much to apply.—L. M. Montgomery, Department of Horticulture, Ohio State University.

Testing Old Seeds

If flower or garden seeds were purchased last spring in such quantities that they were not all used, and the varieties were such that you desire to raise more of the same during the coming season, it would be wise to fully test them before the planting season arrives.

Secure a small box, fill it with light, rich soil, and plant different kinds of seeds two or three in a place. Mark with a label so you can tell exactly which seeds are fertile and which are not, and the result can be determined and marked on the packet containing the unused seeds.

The test should require but a few days or weeks. Of course, some seeds are a little slower in germinating and consequently will be slower to show growth, but with sufficient moisture, and plenty of heat and light, which can be had in an ordinary dwelling, the different vegetable and flower seds can be successfully tested.

LIVE STOCK

Feed Bulls Well

These are days of opportunity for breeders of pure-bred cattle. Farmers in general are realizing the importance of putting first-class pure-bred sires at the head of their herds. With this good demand for bulls it is poor policy for breeders having young bulls for sale not to give them good care and plenty of the right kind of feed Improper feeding of the young bull is poor economy.

The man out looking for a bull is not much impressed when shown an undersized, half-starved bull, no matter how well bred he is. Better prices are always secured for those that are in good, thrifty condition and of good size for his age. We can not afford to sacrifice size in developing the bulls.

Remember, the bull that has not been well fed, is generally disappointing to the buyer. A stunted animal is not always satisfactory as a breeder.—W. L. Blizzard, Oklahoma A. and M. college.

Finding Age of Cattle

A cow's age can be estimated quite accurately by noting the appearance of the second set or permanent teeth. The first set is known as the milk teeth. A calf is born with a central pair of teeth and the remaining pairs appear within the first month.

When the animal reaches the age of 18 months, the central pair of milk teeth is replaced with larger and permanent ones. These are easily recognized, as they are nearly twice as broad as the first ones. Other pairs appear at intervals of approximately nine months, but this may vary somewhat, according to conditions. When the animal reaches the age of 27 months, the intermediate pair of teeth appears, making four permanent ones, easily recognized by their larger size. The third pair usually makes its appearance at the age of 36 months, and the fourth pair, two end teeth, at the age of 45 months. If there is any variation, the animal is apt to be older rather than younger than the teeth would indicate.

There is comparatively little change in the teeth of cattle after the fourth year until they have ben used a few years. As the animal gets older, the teeth become narrower, and by the ninth year there is considerable space between them. After this they shrink away from eac—h other, become discolored, and drop out one by one.

Most of the horn growth takes place the first two years. After this each year's growth is marked by quite a distinct ring, so that the age can be estimated fairly accurately by counting the rings and adding two. The first ring appears at the age of two years.

Rain Injures Colts

The exposure of young horses to the short spells of severe weather which occur frequently during the fall, causes a shrinkage in live weight and is a hindrance to rapid and economical development. Older horses seem to stand this sort of treatment with less loss. It is doubtless true that animals become accustomed to winter weather, but frequent changes from fine fall weather to bad storms retard gains in colts without shelter.

Four yearly Percheron fillies with an average weight of 1,169 pounds on pasture with ration of six pounds of corn and oats (one-half of each by weight) daily shrunk an average of 32 pounds each during the spell of weather on October 18th to 20th of this year, at the University of Missouri. Aged mares in foal, lost only slightly during the same period.

Inexpensive sheds which will protect colts from wind, rain, sleet and snow will prevent part of such loss in weight. Growing horses should not be housed too closely and prevented from taking plenty of exercise, but they should not be subjected to extremely bad weather if they are expected to make satisfactory growth.

DAIRY

Rations for Cows

Cows that are to make a high production record must be quite fat when they freshen. They must also be accustomed to eating large quantities of feed. The ability to consume and digest large amounts of feed like the ability to perform a large amount of work must be acquired gradually. To carry a cow to high consumption of feed is more of an art than a science; that is, it cannot be done by rule. Each cow is an individual problem. There are some very general rules that will help, but no two cows will do their best upon exactly the same ration.

It is a pretty general agreement, however, among feeders that alfalfa silage and beets must be included in the ration. When fresh beets are not available beet pulp may be used, says one man. If alfalfa is not available clover makes a fair substitute. I suggest three pounds of silage, one pound alfalfa hay and one pound of concentrate per 100 pounds of body weight as a day's ration. If L. B. C. is entirely inexperienced in working out rations I suggest that he use some of the high grade mixed dairy rations, analyzing about 25 per cent protein, and beet pulp in about equal amounts for the concentrates.

The quality of the silage and hay, and the condition of the cows will have to be taken into account in using the above ration. I take it that the cows are not dry; cows that are to make a high record should be dry at least two months. Usually they are turned dry much longer than this. This practice, however, is not to be recommended in general.

Clover for Cows

My experience last winter in feeding red clover hay to milk cows has shown me that it is almost, if not quite, good enough without grain to keep the cows in milk and in good condition, says a writer. In fact, the clover seems to come closer to being a balanced feed for milk cows than any feed I have ever tried. During the first half of the month of March, I fed to my cows nothing but red clover filling the box twice in succession at each meal, and wetting the hay thoroughly. The last half of the month I fed considerable grain, and filling the box only once with the hay at a meal. There was little if any difference in the results, both as to yield in milk and test in butter fat.

My cows had every appearance of having been fed oil-meal and bran, and their coats were smooth and oily. While they were not fat, they were not poor either, but in good condition. At one time, a few days before turning them on pasture in the spring, a neighbor in looking them over remarked that they appeared fully as good as his own cows, although he had fed corn silage, and quite an amount of mill feed besides, all winter.

Wetting the hay greatly enhances its value, but for best results it should be done some time—say 24 hours or so—before it is fed. This softens it and develops an aromatic odor which is not unlike that of freshly cut grass. The cows prefer it to dry hay, eating it up clean.

I wet in the morning what is needed for feeding in the evening, and in the evening I wet enough for the next morning. Those having but five or six cows to feed would not mind the extra trouble. Of course, those having large herds would hardly approve of this extra work, but I believe a careful trial would convince them that it would pay them to do it.

Although clover seems to be a balanced feed in itself, I do not think it advisable to feed it without supplementing it with grain, as the nutriment in the grain is in less bulk, making it easier for the stomach to digest it.

It has sometimes occurred that I have been short of clover, and consequently had to use substitutes. I have found that timothy is so innutritious that my cows will not do well on it. In fact, they will eat only moderate amounts of it even if I wet it, and I consider clover far ahead of it

TRAPPING

Fur Bearers

One should locate his trapping grounds early in the season, the earlier the better.

The skunk prefers to make its home in rough, stony ground. In prairie country it usually can be found where there are weeds, along hedges, around old stacks of hay or straw, in abandoned cellars, under barns, etc. The nearness of human habitation does not affect it, seemingly.

The civet is likewise as careless in its choice of a home. Besides the places mentioned where the skunk is be found in abandoned muskrat burrows, along dried up streams, in useless tiles and around the roots of old trees and stumps. Stone and board piles hide many burrows of this little fur bearer, also.

Of course the muskrat, called by the Indians musquash, makes its den or house near the water, usually where it is not very deep. Some imagine there are two species, the house builders and the den diggers. This is not true, however. In lakes, ponds, shallow streams where there is not much current, usually the houses will be built. The burrows are dug generally along the banks of rivers and swiftly flowing streams where the water is quite deep. While this is the rule, exceptions are frequently found.

The raccoon likes the woods, generally near water. While they are frequently found miles from a stream, lake or pond, most of them prefer to hunt their food in the shallows. Of course the coon regularly raids the cornfields, but it generally does not like to travel very far after the ears.

It is an old saying that "the thicker the trees, the more 'possum." This is true, for where the timber is dark and damp, along the small streams which wind in and about the woods, there the claw-like tracks of the little fur bearer are usually thickest.

The male mink is a wanderer. He often travels miles up and down a stream, especially in the mating season. The female, however, rarely ventures more than a half mile from her burrow, using the same locality, for the most part, in her search for food.

Generally speaking, the mink will have its den upon a small, meandering stream, the banks of which are overgrown with weeds and brush. On such water there is usually plenty of drift-wood forming eddies where the fur bearer is sure of a supply of small fish, crabs, etc., which can be had with little effort, out of sight of its enemies.

Excellent sets for this animal can usually be made around the roots of trees which overhang the water, along shelving banks where the current is not swift or deep, at the mouths of tiles or flowing drains, around springs, under bridges or places where the banks are steep and protected by rocks, etc. Slides, similar to those used by the muskrat, are often employed by the mink in entering the water.

The weasel, known to the fur trade as the ermine when prime, will have its den almost anywhere. They have been taken in stone and board piles, in newly ploughed fields, along the banks of creeks, in abandoned muskrat houses and dens and in weed patches. Sets may be arranged in any locality, generally speaking, and the fur bearer taken provided a good lure is employed.

ORCHARD

Ripening of Fruit

On healthy trees and bushes, when no worm or weevil interferes, Nature does a wonderful job in putting the finishing touches on fruit, says a writer. Color, beauty, quality and flavor are all put on, or in, during the last few days or weeks of the period of growth. Nature does this free of cost if the grower only lets her alone. At the same time she increases the size, thus giving the grower a pecuniary advantage if he will only have patience and wait a little while before plucking. Not only is fruit more beautiful and valuable when ripe, but its food value is greatly increased. Take green apples; the cider will not make vinegar and when introduced into the small boy they produce painful and often serious results. Tropical fruits are somewhat exceptional.

I have plucked oranges from the tree in Louisiana weeks after the crop had been gathered for shipment and compared them at home with the commercial article on the fruit stands and found no difference in taste or quality; and I have friends who have made the same experiment with the same result. With the semi-tropical fruits like tomatoes, apricots, peaches and grapes, it is quite different. For six months people eat tomatoes from the south whose only pretense to ripeness is a pale approach to color. Before homegrown tomatoes begin to come on the market we get unripe peaches and apricots; grapes follow along and by mid-September all the dealers are loaded up with grapes so sour as to make a pig squeal. In this mad and senseless race to get ahead of Nature there is loss and disappointment all along the line. The producer loses in volume and attractiveness; the handler in attractiveness and consequent salability and the consumer in quality and beauty.

In matters of this kind the remedy is found at the fountain head which, with fruit, is the producer. Let honest Nature do its full work and neither retailer nor consumer will have cause for complaint.

Grafting Apple Trees

For the benefit of those who may desire to learn how apple trees are grafted, I will explain the operation, says a writer in Farmer's Guide. It is easy to do, but one not experienced may be a little awkward at the beginning. I have grafted many apple trees. I have often inserted cions in the tops of two and three old seedlings to get good varieties of apples. Then, in many instances, I have grown entirely new tops in quite large trees, by inserting a number of grafts in small limbs up among the branches. I always put two cions side by side when making a graft. Then after one year's growth of both, I cut one off even with the trunk or limb. This is done to make a solid connection and leave no decayed place at the union. Another reason why one of the cions grafted in the tree should be removed is the fact that if both are left to grow, there is too much of an enlargement at the place of union, and to form a new top from both would cause the tree to split at that point later on.

The time when grafting can be done is only in the spring of the year, and when the leaves are beginning to start a growth. But the cions to be used, must be cut by February or March. They must be secured from the tops of branches of the desired variety of apples, when there was a new growth the previous year; that is, new wood less than one year old. Being cut some time before needed, the cions must be kept in damp moss, and in a cool place.

To insert the grafts, if a two or three-year-old seedling, saw the top off some two or three feet above the ground. Then split it down two inches. Insert a narrow wedge to hold the cleft open until the two cions, also cut wedge shaped with a long slant, are put in place. Shove them down in the cleft until they reach a depth of about one and one-half inches. Then draw out the wedge. Arrange them, however, so the tender bark of the cions will be well connected with the bark of the tree grafted. This is what gives the sap connection for growth.

Finally, when the cions are in place in the stock, and the wedge removed, cover the split with grafting wax, and press it well around the base and between each cion. I could tell how to make the grafting wax, but it is best to buy it from some nurseryman.

Pruning Grape Vines

As a general rule, the pruning of grape vines may be commenced as soon as the leaves drop in the fall. If the wood is to be used in starting new vines, it is best to cut it from the vines, before freezing weather comes. When pruning in the fall or during the winter, the vines should not be cut back to the bud or buds that are wanted for fruit.

A few weeks before the buds start the vines should be gone over and the extra buds cut off. The second pruning should be done before cold weather is over for if put off too long the sap will ooze from the wound and injure the vines. Should the vines be pruned in the fall down to the buds wanted for fruit, some of them might be winter-killed and the amount of fruit expected cut short.

If vines are laid down and protected during the winter, the pruning may be all done before they are laid down in the fall.

Some vineyardists do not prune at all till the latter part of winter or early spring. In this case the pruning may be done so as to leave only the buds wanted to bear fruit the coming season. But, vines may be safely trimmed any time between the falling of the leaves in the fall and the beginning of sap flow in the spring.

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John William Boone

I would like to have printed a sketch of the life of Blind Boone, negro musician.—I. E. M., Marshall, Mich.

John William Boone, known as Blind Boone, the negro musical prodigy, was born on May 17, 1864, at Miami, Mo. When an infant he lost his eyesight through disease. In early childhood Boone gave promise of musical ability. Though he is not the equal of Blind Tom, Boone's talent manifests itself along much the same lines.

His repertoire includes Imitations of a Train, a Musical Box, a Drummer Boy, a Tornado and selections from Beethoven and other great masters. Since 1880, Blind Boone has regularly toured the country in concerts, principally in the western states and Canada.

Knute Nelson

Please give a biography in these columns of Senator Knute Nelson.—E. H., Leesburg, Ind.

Knute Nelson, United States senator, was born in Norway on February 2, 1843, and came to the United States six years later. He received his education in Albion college. Nelson was a private and non-commissioned officer in the 4th Wisconsin infantry during the Civil war, being wounded and captured at Port Hudson. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar, and the following year began serving a term as a member of the Wisconsin house of representatives. In 1871 Nelson went to Alexandria, Minn. He was county attorney of Douglas county there from 1872 to 1874, and from 1875 to 1878 was a member of the Minnesota senate. Nelson also served as a presidential elector in 1880.

From 1882 to 1893 he acted as regent of the University of Minnesota and from 1883 to 1889 served in the 48th and 50th congresses from the fifth Minnesota district. In 1892 Nelson was elected governor of Minnesota; was re-elected in 1894, to resign the following year when he went to the United States senate as a representative of his state. He is a Republican and is serving his fourth term in the senate now.

The Mastodon

I would like to know something about the prehistoric animal known as the mastodon.—H. G. B., Divide, Colo.

The mastodon belonged to the elephant family. Its remains are found in all parts of the world. In size and general appearance the mastodons resembled the modern elephants, with the exception that the northern species were probably covered with long hair like the mammoths.

Their greatest difference with other members of the family lay in the teeth. The milkmolars were present, and sometimes persistent; and in their structure the fossil molar teeth are not penetrated by deep partitions of cement, and their crowns are marked by few transverse ridges, which are often broken into nipple-like protuberances. Their tusks curved upward in growth, sometimes completing a circle.

Their length as far as can be ascertained, by the remains, were about nine feet, indicating that the animal was about equal in average height to the modern Indian elephant. But the body was not so bulky, while the forehead was flatter.

About 30 different kinds of mastodons have been described from bones found in different parts of the world. It is not clear what brought this widespread group to an end. There was no diminution in their food, which consisted of herbage, bark and leaves, as is known from undigested stomach contents found within the skeletons; and they survived the historic vicissitudes of climates until subsequently the present settled conditions arrived. There is good reason to believe that they lasted in America, at least until after the advent of mankind, but undisputable evidence of this is lacking.

James Bryce

Please give a brief biography of James Bryce in these columns.—E. G. S., Clarion, Pa.

James Bryce, the British historian and politician, was born in Belfast on May 10, 1838. His father, James Brice, LL. D., was a Scotchman, well known as a distinguished teacher and geologist, a master in the high school at Glasgow. Young Bryce received his early education at the high school and University of Glasgow. Later he studied at Trinity college, Oxford, where he graduated B. A. in 1862, being in the same year elected a Fellow of Oriel college. In 1867 he became a barrister of Lincoln's Inn, and from 1870 until 1893 was regius professor of civil law at Oxford.

In 1880 Bryce entered parliament as member from London, and in 1885 began to represent South Aberdeen as a Liberal and Home Ruler. He was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and a member of the cabinet in the Liberal ministry of 1892. Two years later he became president of the Board of Trade, a post which he held until the change of government ensuing upon the general election of 1895. In 1905 he became Chief Secretary for Ireland, and in December of 1906 ambassabor to the United States.

Bryce's two most important works are The Holy Roman Empire and The American Commonwealth, the latter a very full exposition of the American constitution, system of government and administration, political machinery, etc. He has also written Transcaucasia and Ararat, Impressions of South Africa and Studies in History and Jurisprudence.

Government Bonds

I would like to have you give an explanation of government bonds.—O. L., Gassaway, W. Va.

When obliged to borrow money governments do so through the sale of bonds. These vary as to time of maturity, rate of interest and pledge of a sinking fund. All government bonds in the United States are issued for definite terms, as contrasted with the indefinite terms of maturity of English consols and French rentes. Rates of interest vary from 2 to 10 per cent, according to the credit of the issuing government. Bonds are issued usually in one of two forms—registered and coupon. Federal coupon bonds are convertible into registered bonds of the same loan, but the registered bonds cannot be changed into coupons. Federal bonds have an artificial price owing to their use as a basis for national bank circulation.

Coupon bonds are bonds to which are attached slips to be detached for interest payments as they accrue. Such coupons generally are made payable to bearer, and are therefore readily collectible through banks.

Registered bonds are bonds on which the name of the owner is inserted as also on a register in the treasury department at Washington. These are to be distinguished from coupon bonds where payment is made to the person presenting the coupon. Each has its advantages; the holder of a registered bond cannot suffer loss if the security be stolen; but on the other hand, a coupon bond, being negotiable, often is more serviceable.

Mary Antin

Please give a short sketch of the life of Mary Antin.—S. T., Hoyt, Kan.

Mary Antin (Mary Antin Grabau), author, was born in Polotzk, Russia, in 1881. She was the daughter of Israel and Esther Antin. In 1894 she came to America, and until 1901 was educated in the public schools and the Girls' Latin school of Boston. Miss Antin was a non-matriculated student in Teachers' college, Columbia University in 1901 and 1902, and then studied at Barnard college for two years, receiving no degree. In 1901 she married Professor Amadeus W. Grabau of Columbia University. She is the author of From Polotzk to Boston, The Promised Land, They Who Knock at Our Gates.

North Carolina Climate

I would like to know something of the climate and soil of the state of North Carolina.—H. L., Newfield, N.Y.

The mean temperature in North Carolina is around 59 degrees, which is the average temperature of the northern hemisphere. The state is on the same isothermal line as middle California, southern France and northern Italy. The rainfall is 60 inches for the eastern belt, 45 inches for the central and 58 inches for the western.

The soil in the eastern division is generally sandy. Along the rivers are extensive bottom lands of clayey loam, which are very fertile, while the swamp lands have a deep, peaty black soil, and when drained are exceedingly fertile. In the central and western division the soil is clay and gravelly or sandy loam.

Kentucky Divorce

Please tell something about the divorce laws of the state of Kentucky.—E. W., Johnson City, N. Y.

In Kentucky the residence required before a person is granted a divorce is one year. Causes for divorce are cruelty, force, fraud or duress, separation five years, desertion one year, felony, physical incapacity, loathsome disease, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, force, fraud or duress in obtaining marriage, joining religious sect believing marriage unlawful pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage or subsequent unchaste behavior, ungovernable temper.

Charles T. Russell

Will you please give a biographical sketch of Charles T. Russell, known as Pastor Russell?—E. D. R., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Charles Taze Russell, the author and clergyman, was born on February 16, 1852, and died Oct. 31, 1916. In early life he was associated with his father, who was a merchant, and thus was hindered from completing a college course; but his studies were continued under private tutors with remarkable success. When only a youth he became interested in theology, and in 1869 was distressed at the doctrine of eternal torment. He formulated a doctrine for himself and explained his investigations in a book called The Divine Plan of the Ages. This writing was approved by many denominations, but was bitterly attacked by the majority.

From 1873 Russell devoted his time and money toward the promulgation of his Bible-harmonies, though continuing his commercial interests for about 10 years longer under the care of assistants. He was the editor of a journal published twice a month and also president of a society organized for the purpose of promulgating his doctrines. Some of his writings were The Time Is at Hand, Thy Kingdom Come, The Day of Vengeance and The New Creation.

These books have been published in numerous languages and even in raised texts for the blind. Their circulation runs up into the millions. He also was the author of Our Lord's Return, Why Evil Was Permitted, The Bible vs. Evolution, What Say the Scriptures About Hell? A Reply to Robert Ingersoll, and Tabernacle Shadows of Better Sacrifices. Russell's followers numbered probably less than 50,000, but the influence of his teachings is believed to have been left to some degree in every congregation throughout English-speaking Christendom.

Thirteen Colonies

I would like to know the names of the 13 original colonies, by what people each were settled, when and where settled.—V. M. W., Convoy, O.

The original 13 states were as follows: Virginia, settled by the English at Jamestown, 1607; New York, by the Dutch, at New Amsterdam, 1614; New Jersey, by the Dutch, at Bergen, 1618; Massachusetts, by the English, at Plymouth, 1620; New Hampshire, by the English, near Portsmouth, 1628; Delaware, by the Swedes and Finns, on Christmas creek, 1627; Maryland, by the English, at St. Marys, 1634; Connecticut, by emigrants from Massachusetts, at Windsor, 1635; Rhode Island, by Roger Williams, at Providence, 1636; Pennsylvania, by Swedes from Delaware, 1643, by William Penn, 1583; South Carolina, by English, near Charleston, 1670; North Carolina, by emigrants from Virginia, on the Roanoke, 1653; Georgia, by the English under Oglethorpe, at Savannah, 1733.

Paul's Death

I would like to know how Paul, the apostle died, and whether it was in prison or not.—W. M., Sarahsville, O.

As the facts concerning the death of Paul, the apostle, are rather obscure, we will quote from one authority.

The life of Paul cannot be traced clearly beyond Acts 28, 31. If the imprisonment at Rome here recorded ended in his condemnation and death, the author of Acts must have known, and it is difficult to say why he not only did not tell, but actually suggests the opposite. A favorable issue to his trial was also confidently expected by Paul himself; from which it appears that he meant after his long confinement to visit his churches in Macedonia and Asia. Further, the Pastoral Epistles, whether genuine or not, show that this view was prevalent in the early church. They represent an apostolic or organizing work of Paul for which Acts has no room; and it is more than difficult to dispose of the persons, places and situations which they introduce, without admitting that Paul's appeal to Caesar was successful; that he obtained his liberty and revisited many of the scenes of his former activities, besides breaking new grounds. If the combination thus suggested is correct, Paul was acquitted on his first trial before the Neronian persecution broke out in 64 A. D.; but as all tradition ascribes his martyrdom to Nero, he must have been rearrested and undergone the imprisonment referred to in the Pastorals before that emperor died in 68.

Mother Shipton's Prophecy

Please give Mother Shipton's prophecy in this department.—A. R., Zion City, Ill.

Mother Shipton was an English prophetess about whose existence there seems to be no certainty, while there is no doubt that many of the sayings attributed to her were fabricated by others. According to S. Baker, who published Mother Shipton's pretended prophecies in 1797, she was born near Knaresborough, Yorkshire, in July, 1488, and baptized as Ursula Southiel. She died, according to the same authority, at over 70 years of age, but it was not until 1641 that a pamphlet appeared containing some of her alleged predictions. In 1645 all of her prophecies were considered as having been fulfilled. 1862 a prediction was made with Mother Shipton's name attached to it, that the world would come to an end in 1881. It caused some excitement among the ignorant. All events predicted have happened except the prophecy in the last two lines:

Carriages without horses will go,
And accidents fill the world with woe.
Around the world thought shall fly
In the twinkling of an eye.
Water shall yet more wonders do,
Now strange, yet shall be true.
The world upside down shall be,
And gold found at root of tree.
Through hills man shall ride,
And no horse or ass be at his side.
Under water man shall walk,
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk.
In the air men shall be seen,
In white, in black, in green.
Iron in water shall float,
As easy as a wooden boat.
Gold shall be found 'mid stone,
In a land that's now unknown.
Fire and water shall wonders do,
England shall at last admit a Jew.
And this world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Mexican Trouble

I would like to have you give a brief account of the trouble between this country and Mexico.—B. M. N., Lakeview, Mich.

The trouble between this country and Mexico started when several American sailors who had landed on Mexican soil at Tampico to buy gasoline were arrested and imprisoned. In April, 1914, President Wilson instructed the secretary of the navy to make a demonstration at Tampico. An apology had been demanded from Huerta, the Mexican dictator, which included a salute to the United States flag. This Huerta refused to do, and Wilson appealed to congress April 20 to give him authority to use force in bringing about an apology. Congress granted it.

Rear Admiral Fletcher seized the Vera Cruz customs house the following day by landing marines who captured it. Four Americans were killed and a score were wounded before General Maas, the Mexican officer in command, withdrew. Troops under Brigadier General Funston relieved the marines shortly and held the city of Vera Cruz until November 22, when they withdrew from Mexican soil.

At a conference of representatives from the most influential South American countries and this country it was decided to recognize Carranza as provisional president of Mexico in an effort to bring order out of chaos.

Miscellaneous

I. B. T., Galesburg, Mich.—The Oregon State Agricultural college is located at Corvallis, Ore.

A. S., Spokane, Wash.—The new law giving widows $20 a month pension requires that the widows shall have reached the age of 70.

E. P., Oxford, W. Va.—Write to the public land commissioner at Washington, D. C.

D. G., Coopersville, Mich.—We have no copy of Benjamin Franklin's will.

L. D. C., Union City, Pa.—The Indians carry their children in what are known as cradles, strapped to the back of the squaw.

C. S., Linden, N. Y.—God's Country and the Woman is published in book form and can be obtained at book stores.

H. G. M., Russellville, Tenn.—Our references do not mention the question you wish answered.

J. S. R., Oakland, Kan.—Congress can pass a law placing an embargo on food shipments. It has been done in the past.

M. B. S., Greene, Maine.—A recipe was recently published for tanning hides and skins.

M. D. H., Meadville, Pa.—If your son signed a settlement with the company he has no further recourse to law in our opinion.

E. M., Cleetek, Wis.—Our references do not mention that President Wilson's father fought with the Confederates in the Civil war. He was a Presbyterian minister then.

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We have been handling Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root for twelve years and during that time we have not received a single complaint from those who have used it, all speak in the highest terms of the good results obtained from its use. We know of cases of Catarrh or Inflammation of the Bladder and Liver trouble where Swamp-Root proved very valuable. One old lady 80 years old will not be without Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. We believe it is a very good medicine in the diseases for which it is intended.

Very truly yours,
ALLARD & TROTMAN,
Druggists,
Klondike, Texas.
November 11th, 1915.

We have been handling Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root ever since we started in business, which is about four years ago, and have never heard a complaint against it; all of my customers speaking very favorably regarding it. We know of several cases of kidney and bladder troubles where the preparation produced the most beneficial results. I believe it to be a good medicine for those troubles for which it is recommended and we know it to be a very good seller.

Very truly yours,
LAWTON DRUG STORE,
By Frank C. Davis,
Lawton, Oklahoma.
November 11th, 1915.

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HEALTH TALKS

By Donald McCaskey, M. D.

Spontaneous Improvement in Infantile Paralysis.

THERE is a stage in the development of infantile paralysis in which, after the acute inflammation and hemorrhages into the cord have subsided, Nature steps in. There is an absorption of the excessive accumulation of fluid, tissue cells and disorganized or destroyed nerve cells of the cord.

This absorption process occurs through the walls of the uninjured blood vessels which supply the spinal cord, just as fast as the blood within the vessels can carry off this absorbed poison and waste matter. Unless the nerve cells of the cord have been too severely damaged, the paralyzed muscles of the patient begin to resume their function and the little one is able to move about, or at least wriggle a toe, or bend the ankle or knee, instead of being completely paralyzed.

So long as blood can flow through the blood vessels carrying nourishment, as well as carrying away the waste products that result from nourishing tissue cells of the cord, there is a bright outlook for spontaneous improvement to the infantile paralysis sufferer; and this is the period upon which much hope can be fixed in the recovery for the little sufferer. But unless the anemia and the destruction of tissue in the cord have gone too far, this period of spontaneous improvement will occur directly after the process of the acute inflammation; anywhere from one to three months, in period of time.

Lamb With Two Tails.

Dee Thompson, of Harrodsburg, Ky., has the most peculiar lamb on record. It is now three weeks old, thrifty and growing, in spite of the fact that it has a tail at both ends. The front one is a well developed appendage, four inches long, on top of the head, which hangs down behind its ear.

25	15	21
3	1	14
23	9	14

Can You Solve This Puzzle?
Each number in squares represents a letter, 1 is A, 2 is B, etc. All letters make a sentence of three words. This sentence appears once in this advertisement.

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OUR PEACE PAGE

MOTHER'S MONUMENT

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

I know a girl (maybe you know the selfsame one) who is so busy building a monument for her beloved mother that she hasn't any time at all for unwholesome stagnation. She hasn't any wealth and works for her own plain fare—yet she is erecting the most beautiful monument that I have seen, not even excepting the Taj Mahal, celebrated in song and story.

Slowly, stone by stone, it is soaring to great heights. It isn't one, great, costly shaft, you see, but is being builded of infinitesmial pebbles welded and fused carefully and lovingly. It is as exquisite as cloissone put together with silver wire. I think that God is going to want it, some day, to set just inside the "Gates of Pearl"—it is beautiful as that!

And these are some of the little stones, the colors of which magically blend and are polished on the hard wheel of life:

Does she hear of some one ill (perhaps the waitress in the restaurant where she frugally lunches) in whose life not many flowers have bloomed—straightway a modest, but fragrant bunch of flowers finds its way into that sickroom with the message: "My dear little Mother, who loved blossoms and young girls, though she was always getting them confused, she said, would have loved you to have some of these violets, always her favorites."

Or, when she sent some shoes her mother had had, but never worn, to a girl whose flesh touched the pavement as she dragged her weary way to the factory where she toiled to support her fatherless brood, she wrote: "That little mother o' mine, whom you never knew, wore out many a pair of shoes as you are doing—for others. These that she never wore, she left for you, I think—you walk so straight even though the path be narrow and rough."

Every day, "Though years have stretched their weary length between, and o'er her breast the mossy grass is green," if there is no material gift in the mother's name, there is always a helpful, cheery maxim of her mother's on her lips. Never a day passes but she mentions that beloved name in some happy way—seldom with visible tears. But the tears forever falling in her heart serve to keep that precious memory green.

And so the monument is builded—slowly, stone by stone.

Scarcely a person in our town that has not read the loving inscription traced by a daughter's reverent hand. And now it has reached such heights that it keps her own eyes turned ever upward, but not too high to see the needy ones crouched around its base.

Rather than to mar its shining surface, this daughter keeps a guard over her too hasty temper, that used to grieve the gentle mother, sometimes. And the selfishness that was wont, now and then, to show its ugly head, is crushed, else it might act as an acid eating out the cement that holds all together—that cement is Love.

And we mothers—wouldn't it be altogether worth our while to inspire the building of such a monument in the hearts of our sons and our daughters?

Surely, surely, we all have someone to whom we would erect such a monument of living words and deeds? If we are so blest as to have them yet by our sides—let's begin to build it anyway, because its beauty will hold them here longer. Then we will not need to carve their names with the chisels of regret and longing, as did this dear girl that we know.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Try To:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement

Starve Garbage Can

Here are some little things that count in thrift. Give the soup kettle a place in your home. All the bones and gristle make the best of soup. Save all the pieces of bread and crackers to make a dish of nice seasoned dressing to help out with the meat. Starve the garbage can. I have seen so many odds and ends tossed into the garbage can which, with pains, could be made over nicely into a meal for the next day.

Turn the sheets before they get too thin and they will give double wear. Look carefully after the mending. Now that the high wind is blowing the limbs and twigs from the trees the dry brush thus accumulated will make the best of kindling. Live within your means and pay your bills. I have often heard people say that they buy when they want the articles and pay when they can, leaving long standing bills.

I teased for my first cent to buy candy. My aunt gave me two cents and said that I could put one cent in the bank. When I wanted five cents she gave me 10 and told me to put the extra five in the bank. When I began earning money I found it was second nature for me to save a portion of it. The result is I have a neat bank account. Look well after the odds and ends around your home and the bulk will take care of itself.—M. C. C., Vermont.

Reading Matter Necessary

One of earliest recollections is, when the baby of the family, I sat in my high chair, and with a newspaper spread out before me, proudly imagined I could read after my father had coached me on an advertisement which read: "Wood, bring us some wood." That, doubtless, was the starting point of my becoming so passionately fond of reading. Years afterward I often admired and perhaps envied the house of my neighbors for its well arranged rooms and comfy appearance. But later my feelings changed as something seemed to be lacking. It made me feel sort of hungry. Then I noticed scarcity of reading material.

One local paper and an almanac comprised the library of the family. After that I reviewed our small library of books with much satisfaction. In this age of cheap, as well as good literature, there is no excuse for a family being deprived of plenty of reading, especially where there are children. And still, even now, we see homes that are no better supplied than the one of the neighbor I mentioned.

In one home, luxuriously furnished otherwise, only a fashion magazine was subscribed for. Luckily there were no boys in either family. If there had been they might have strayed to some saloon for their entertainment. Poor indeed is the family, and dull the child who cannot afford or is not interested in good reading. Better economize on the drink and tobacco bills than starve the mind.—E. S. E.

This Letter Inspires

What an artist with words our Martha is! I am all sure we loved that winsome little love story, Where God Walks. Give us some more. I am glad to see so many letters from the lovers of the great outdoors. How many of you get out into the woods and fields in November and December? I know people that think after the bright leaves of October have fallen and withered that there is no more outdoor beauty until the first blossoms appear next April.

Keats did not think so when he said: "The poetry of earth is never dead."

Indeed there is poetry, if we but look for it, in the brown fields before the snow has covered them, in the mossy tree trunks, in the delicate tracery of the bare branches against the soft, gray sky. When we walk in the woods we must look for the blue-gray nut hatches running up and down the trees, for the sociable little chickadees and the busy woodpeckers. We must listen for the organ-tones of the wind as it rushes through the bare trees; and take deep breaths of the pungent odors arising from the earth with its carpet of decaying leaves.

Are these melancholy days? They may be for some people, but not for me. I love the drip of the November rain tonight and the wild whistle of the wind around the corners of the house as I loved last week's beautiful Indian summer weather.

I am a booklover, too. My favorite author is John Burroughs; my favorite poet is Wordsworth. All you nature lovers should read Walden, by Thoreau, and some of Burroughs' books. I wish I could lend Under the Open Sky, by Samuel Schmucker, to every one of you. Will some of you suggest other nature books? I want to read everything I can find on the subject.

I am a young school teacher, and every morning in good weather I walk two miles to my school across lots, through pastures and woods, and along a little strip of country road. After the tasks of the day are over I turn my face to the sunset and begin my return journey. My nerves thrill in response to the soft glowing beauty in the west and my heart grows warm and thankful at this blessed season. Perhaps I will write again and tell about some of my happy tramps in the open.—Bonny of Pennsylvania.

'Twas a fine letter you contributed, Bonny, and I am sure all the readers will expect more from the same source. Nature is a wonderful thing, and you certainly do appreciate its beauties. Be sure to write about those tramps.—M. H.

Enjoys Cheering Letters

I have been reading letters of cheer and comfort and will try to tell you how much good it does me to read them. I have a little home of my own. There is love in it for I have two bright little children, aged nine months and two years. It keeps me busy trying to care for them as I have no help and my health is not good. But the care of them isn't as much work as caring for the aged. I have had to take care of my husband's father, mother and uncle.

I want to tell every husband to be kind to his wife, as the greatest responsibilities lie upon her. She has more to bear than you or I know of. Treat your children all alike and don't give one more love than you do another. I know how it goes to be mistreated as my father only gave me one-third of what the other children shared. But I shall love him the same. I stayed at home for nearly 30 years, and was almost a slave for my brothers and sisters. Since I have a home they don't seem to realize that they ever had me for a sister for I married one of my choice, not theirs. —Golden Rod.

Variety and simple attractiveness will do more for a lagging appetite than studied, expensive lavishness.

In food value, a quart of milk is equal to 10 eggs or 11 ounces of fat round beef.

Snapshot judgments are sometimes all right, but it is a good deal safer to take a time exposure.

Once This Beauty Had Pimples

Stuart's Calcium Wafers Proved That Beauty Comes from the Blood and from Nowhere Else.

Prove This With Free Trial Package

Plaster your skin all over and you'll stop breathing in an hour. There is only one way to remove pimples, blackheads, eruptions and eczema with its rash and itch, and

that is by the blood. In Stuart's Calcium Wafers, the wonderful calcium sulphide at meals serves to supply the blood with one of the most remarkable actions known to science. This is its activity in keeping firm the tiny fibres that compose even such minute muscles as those which control the slightest change of expression, such as the eyelids, lips, and so on. It is this substance which pervades the entire skin, keeps it healthy and drives away impurities. Get a 50 cent box of Stuart's Calcium Wafers at any drug store and learn the great secret of facial beauty.

A free trial package will be mailed if you will send the coupon.

15

FREE TRIAL COUPON

F. A. Stuart Co., 346 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich. Send me at once, by return mail, a free trial package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

Name .....

Street.....

City ..... State .....

This Woman Helps Make Farming Pay

Mrs. W. D. Leard of Oklahoma has a record that many a woman in the supposed better agricultural districts of the United States might well envy. Beginning with January 1, Mrs. Leard has kept a record of her two cows and 40 hens up until Oct. 31. Of these articles sold and cash received the following is the list:

Butter	$141.00
Milk	46.50
Eggs	54.20
Chickens	18.70
Vegetables	33.30
One calf	10.00
Total	$304.10

The next list shows the amount of stock on hand and invested:

Milk to hogs	$ 25.00
Chickens	25.00
Calves on hand	30.00
Total	$ 80.00

The amount of eggs, butter and milk used at home plus $25 equals the feed bill for this period, or, as Mrs. Leard puts it, her net cash is $339.10. This money has kept the entire family clothed and fed. What amount Mr. Leard made from his regular crops is hence "velvet" to him. This is farming the right way, and shows plainly that the farm can be made a money maker if properly handled.

In the Baggage Coach Ahead

On a dark, stormy night, as the train rattled on,
All the passengers had gone to bed,
Except one young man with a babe on his arm,
Who sat there with a bowed-down head.

The innocent one commenced crying just then,
As though its poor heart would break.
One angry man said "Make that child stop its noise,
For you're keeping all of us awake."

"Put it out," said another; don't keep it in here,
We've paid for our berths and want rest."
But never a word said the man with the child,
As he fondled it close to his breast.

"Where is its mother? Go, take it to her,"
This a lady then softly said.
"I wish that I could," was the man's sad reply,
"But she's dead in the coach ahead."

Every eye filled with tears when his story he told,
Of a wife who was faithful and true.
He told how he'd saved up his earnings for years,
Just to build up a home for two.

How when Heaven had sent them this sweet little babe
Their young, happy lives were blest.
In tears he broke down when he mentioned her name,
And in tears he tried to tell them the rest.

Every woman arose to assist with the child.
There were mothers and wives on that train,
And soon was the little one sleeping in peace,
With no thoughts of sorrow and pain.

Next morn at a station he bade all good-bye,
"God bless you," he softly said.
Each one had a story tell in their home
Of the baggage coach ahead.

While the train rolled onward a husband sat in tears,
Thinking of the happiness of just a few short years.
For baby's face brings pictures of a cherished hope that's dead,
But baby's cry can't wake her in the baggage coach ahead.

A Human Hoss

By Judd Mortimer Lewis, in the Houston Post.

My father, when he has come home from where he works at days,
Gets right down on the floor with us and kicks his heels and plays.
An' puts both of us on his back, and we hang to him good an' tight,
And he goes round the house, and we hang on with all our might:
And last night he went right upstairs, with us there that-away!
And uses—we was kind of scared at such a kind of play!
And sister cried, for she was thest a-hangin' on behind;
But I was holdin' to his ears, and so I didn't mind.

An' Sister Girl thest had to cry till we got to the top,
Because the middle of a stair ain't any place to stop;
His back was slantin' awful much, and Sister Girl, her slid!
And that was why she hollered on the stairway like she did;
And when he got us to the top he sat down on the floor
And promised her he wouldn't do like that way any more.
And wiped the tears out of her eyes, and snuggled her up, too;
When any little girls gets scared he knows thest how to do.

When he has got his collar off, and in his stockin' feet,
While mother's in the kitchen cookin' things for us to eat.
And the front door bell rings he goes to find out who is there,
And we go with him on his back and hangin' to his hair;
And if it's callers, and they laugh to see us that-away,
He asts them in and sets a chair, so they will set and stay;
But if they turn their nose up he don't ast them in and then
He shuts the door k-bang, and we go back upstairs again.

He never tumped us off but once, and he was not to blame;
My ma was in the kitchen fixin' supper, when we came
Out there a-straddle of my pa, and he kicked up his heels
And knocked down a pan that was full of potato peels!
And when my mother scolded him and acted awful cross
My father said to her: "Hush up, I guess I are a hoss!"
And then he laughed, and my ma said: "You are a silly man!"
And when we turned to go she hit him with the fryin'-pan.

And that was when h tumped us off!
He gave an awful jump,
And we was not expectin' it and we thest had to tump!
He said the hit was all right, but the fryin' pan was hot!
And my pa thest looked at my ma—a-settin' on the spot—
An' then he laughed, and then she laughed, and then pa told her: "You
Should ought to know that ain't no way a woman ought to do!
A hoss is human!" Then she laughed an' we went out to play;
It's good to have a father that's goodnatured that-away.

If cooked cheese mixtures become stringy or curdled, a pinch of soda stirred in thoroughly will make them creamy.

The Inventor's Wife

It's easy to talk of the patience of Job,
Humph! Job had nothing to try him;
If he'd been married to Bijah Brown
Folks wouldn't have dared to come nigh him.
Trials, indeed! Now I'll tell ye what,
If you want to be sick of your life,
Jest come and change places with me a spell,
For I am an inventor's wife.

An' sich inventions! I'm never sure,
When I take up up my coffee pot,
That Bijah ain't been improving it,
And made it go off like a shot.
Why! didn't he make me a cradle, once,
That would keep itself a rocking?
And ddidn't it pitch the baby out?
And wasn't his head bruised shocking?

And there's the patent peeler, too;
A wonderful thing, I must say,
But it had one fault. It never would stop
Until the apple was all peeled away.
As for locks and clocks and mowing machines,
And reapers and all sech trash,
Why, Bijah's invented heaps of 'em,
But they don't bring in no cash.

Law! That don't worry him. Not at all.
He's the aggravatingest man.
He'll sit in his little workshop there
And whistle and think and plan,
Inventing a jewsharp to go by steam
Or a new-fangled powder horn,
While his children go bare-footed to school
And the weeds are choking our corn.

When I've been forced to chop the wood
And tend to the farm besides,
And looked at Bijah setting there,
I just dropped down and cried.
We lost the hull of our turnip crop
While he was inventing a gun,
But I counted it one of my mercies
When it busted before 'twas done.

Have I told you about our bedstead yet?
'Twas full of wheels and springs;
It had a key to wind it up
And a clock face at the head,
All you did was to turn those hands
At any hour you said;
That bed got up and shook itself
And bounced you on the floor.

Then it shut up just like a box,
So you couldn't sleep any more;
Well, Bijah he fixed it all complete
And set it at half-past four.
But he had no more'n got into it
When, dear me, sakes alive,
Them wheels began to whiz and whirl,
I heard a fearful roar.

And there was that awful bedstead,
It gave an awful snap,
With Bijah inside,
Shut up just like a trap.
I screamed, of course, but 'twas no use,
I worked that hull night long
Trying to open that pesky thing,
At last I got in a fright.

I couldn't hear his voice inside,
So I thought he might be dying,
So I took a crowbar and smashed it in,
There was Bijah peacefully lying.
Inventing a way to get out again,
It's all very well to say,
I don't believe he'd have found it out
If I'd left him in all day.

Now, since I've told you my story,
Do you wonder I'm tired of life,
Or think it strange I often wish
I weren't an inventor's wife?

Poems Wanted

My Grandfather's Clock.

The First Snowfall.

Only a Tramp.

College Oil Cans and the Switchman's Story, to Arthur Richmond, St. Joe, Ind., R. D. 2.

Brother Green, to Wesley Boyd, Farmington, Ky.

"Save my mother's picture from the sale."

Mother's old and in the way, and the Cost of the License, to Bessie Du Bois, Jackson, Mich.

On the Banks of the Wabash, to Laurence Moran, Cripple Creek, Colo.

Dashing Ride of Jennie McNeal, to Frank Hartshorn, Warren, Vt.

"Wake and call me early mother dear, for I would be queen of the May," to Mrs. B. F. Cummings, Central Point, Ore.

Song of Songs, containing titles of different songs to Loron Earle, Whippleville, N. Y.

"Oh, mother come home for the bright day is ending, Behind the gray hilltops the sun is descending," to Mrs. Victor Hoffman, Funnelton, W. Va.

Poem containing, "What is the use of repining for where there's a will there's a way."

Hymn containing "For his eye is on the sparrow and I know he cares for me."

Custer's Last Charge.

Poem containing these lines, "Will came down by the gate and whispered come out in the moonlight I've something to tell you, dear Kate."

Alabama Coon, to Edith Dotson, Greenwood, W. Va.

The best, and easiest made mint jelly is made by adding a handful of fresh mint leaves, on their stems, to eight cups of apple juice. Add sugar and jell as usual, lifting out the mint stalks when done.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

BOYS AND GIRLS

Our Motto:

All that we do
We do with our might,
Things done by halves
Are never done right

Likes to Hunt

I would like to join the children's department for a few minutes. I am a boy from the country, and would not give the free air of my home for any city life. How many boys like to hunt? That is my choice of all outdoor sports as there is much game close to my home. I also enjoy fishing and camping out. I live about three miles from a large creek where there are fish in abundance.

How many read the Blade stories? I do, and sometimes wish every day was Thursday so I could get to read them oftener. I am opposed to liquor in every form. Anyone who wishes to avoid evil should avoid the saloon. —A Pennsylvania Yellow Hammer.

Respects Girls.

I have been a reader of the Peace Page about two years and enjoy the letters very much. I am a great reader and believe in being posted on all the important questions of the day. Topics relating to political issues and modern achievements of men interest me. I think it is very disgusting for a family to sit around in total ignorance of all the outside world and what it is doing. I don't see how such persons amuse themselves.

I go to school at Longhollow, studying in the seventh grade. I wish to speak about a subject which I have never noticed on this page. It is decent respect for decent girls. I think one of the most ungentlemanly things a boy can do is to say some vulgar, indecent thing about one of his neighbor girls. Furthermore, the boy that will stand by listening to such talk and not protest is no gentleman either. I am going to try to organize a league to protect the rights and respect of our dear girls who are respectable. How many Peace Page boys and girls approve of this idea? I intend doing all I can to uphold the sacred rights of the girls of this country.—Leonard Milligan, Maryville, Tenn.

Problem to Solve.

Here is a lesson in thrift for the boys and girls. It makes an interesting problem for those versed in simple interest, and is also a lesson on thrift. Take time to figure it out, boys and girls, or what is better, try the experiment.

Suppose a boy or girl of 20 places $100 in the bank on interest and resolves to let it compound and grow to be used in old age. Most any boy or girl could save that much in several years. Now, how much would the saver have when he reaches the age of 60?—Poor Richard, Tennessee.

Zinc Mining.

Having never seen a letter to the boys and girls from Knox county, Tennessee, where I live, I thought I would write and tell the boys and girls about my home. We have beautiful scenery here. There are high wooded hills and clear winding rivers. I live between two rivers, the Halston and the French Broad. Just a few miles west of here they connect and form the Tennessee river.

The largest zinc mines east of the Mississippi river are near my home. They are owned by a Tennessee company. There are three shafts in these mines. No. 1 shaft is 360 feet deep, No. 2 is 520 feet deep and No. 3 is 200 feet deep. I have worked in all the mines. Sometime I will write again and tell how the zinc ore is mined.—William F. Ross, Knoxville, Tenn.

Come again and write us telling about mining zinc ore. The other children who live far away from mines of any kind will be interested.

SHORT AND SWEET

Mildred Linn, Watson, W. Va., has for pets a pair of bantams. She likes chickens.

Margaret Weese, Van Voorhis, W. Va., lives in the country with her grandparents. She has a kodak and enjoys taking pictures.

Martha Ellen Picking, Ashland, Ohio, is spending her first year in a town school. She would like to hear from Jean McDaniel.

Samuel Weese, Van Voorhis, W. Va., says he likes farming better than life in the city. He has a pig and a calf for pets.

Cecil Strickland, Elkview, W. Va., promises to answer all cards and letters from the boys and girls.

Walter Barrow, Martinsville, Va., will answer cards and letters from the older boys and girls.

Edna Bingham, and Nannie Ball, Richardson, W. Va., are two schoolmates who wrote one letter together to the Peace Page. They walk one and a half miles to school. They request cards and letters.

Lottie and Bessie Davis, Elkview, W. Va., want to exchange cards and letters.

Effie Estep, Elkview, W. Va., wants cards and letters from girls of the different states.

A Few Dishes That Are Good to Eat

POTATO SCONES—Put mashed potatoes on a baking board, add as much flour as the potatoes will take in. Form into little rounds, pat lightly out with the hands, add a little flour, bake on a hot griddle. When cold, roll up in a towel till wanted.

BAKED INDIAN PUDDING—Six cupfuls milk, quarter cupful cornmeal, quarter cupful molassses, two tablespoonfuls butter, half teaspoonful salt, half teaspoonful ground ginger. Scald two cupfuls of the milk with cornmeal and cook for 20 minutes; add rest of the ingredients with the remaining milk. Pour into deep earthenware dish and bake, set in a pan of hot water, in slow oven, for four hours.

NOODLE SOUP—Make soup stock, and strain clear. Make noodles with one beaten egg, add seasoning of salt, red pepper and grate of nutmeg. Work on floured board until smooth. Cut a small portion and roll thin as a wafer. Cut in fancy shapes and cook in the boiling stock for 40 minutes. Serve hot.

CREAM OF BARLEY SOUP—Wash one-half pint of barley, put it into a saucepan with one sliced onion and one and one-half quarts chicken broth or stock. Boil slowly for five hours. Rub through a sieve, return to the pan, add two cupfuls milk, boil up, set back on range, add beaten yolks of three eggs thinned with a little milk and serve.

ROMAINE SALAD—Split some romaine down the stalk, divide each leaf into three pieces; rinse in cold water, then dry well. Place the romaine in a salad bowl; season with salt, pepper and paprika, sprinkle over chopped chives, tarragon and chervil. Mix with three parts salad oil to one part wine vinegar.

CORN FRITTERS—Beat up one egg, add one cupful corn, one cupful flour, two teaspoonfuls salt, few grains cayenne, one-half cupful milk and one tablespoonful olive oil. Drop by spoonfuls into plenty of smoking hot fat. Fry eight minutes. Drain and serve.

SWEET POTATOES—A favorite southern method of cooking sweet potatoes is to cut them in slices after boiling, place in layers in a dish with butter and sugar, cover and set in a moderate oven until nicely browned and candied.

BROWN HASHED POTATOES—Chop one heaping pint raw potatoes with enough clear salt pork (raw) to make four tablespoonfuls. Put the pork in the frying pan, let it cook long enough to be a golden brown color. Then add the potatoes and fry to light brown. Turn off the surplus fat, spread the potato down flat, brown the under side, turn like an omelet. Serve hot.

CHERRY SALAD—One can white cherries, one head lettuce, one-fourth pound nut meats, mayonnaise. Remove stones from cherries and replace them with the nut meats. Arrange lettuce leaves in nests, place cherries in center and cover with mayonnaise.

Woman Is Colorado's Asst. Atty. General

CLARA RUTH MOZZOR.

Clara Ruth Mozzor, young Denver attorney and former newspaper girl, recently appointed assistant attorney general in Colorado, is the first woman in the country to hold that position.

Miss Mozzor's appointment by the attorney general elect, Leslie E. Hubbard, is the result of a campaign on the part of Colorado women to obtain for the state the distinction of having the first woman assistant attorney general. It is looked upon as a victory for the women of Colorado.

In her campaign Miss Mozzor obtained even the indorsement of Mrs. Hubbard, the wife of the appointing officer.

Miss Mozzor, when she passed her legal examination in 1915, was the youngest woman ever admitted to the bar in Colorado.

When only 13 she sold signed articles to the Sunday magazine section of the Springfield, Mass., Republican. At the age of 15, when a junior in high school, she attracted attention by organizing settlement work in the Jewish settlement of West Denver. She was graduated from the East Denver High school, took her bachelor of arts degree at Denver university, and graduated in law from the University of Colorado.

THESE WOMEN MAKE FARM OF 13 ACRES IN NEW ENGLAND PAY

Miss Grace C. Hall, member of an old Boston family, and Miss Sigfrid Lofstedt, a native of Sweden, are working an old farm in South Natick, near Boston, and are making the venture pay. In addition to enjoying life in the open and recovering their health, the women are feeding a horse and two cows off 13 acres of land formerly considered worthless. Last year they raised a large portion of the feed required for 250 hens in addition to selling 60 barrels of apples off trees that had not yielded in a score of years. Both women are enthusiastic farmers and insist that they will enjoy a fair profit for their labor during many years to come.

Miss Hall, who is about 50 years of age, was compelled to leave a city flat as her home in order to regain her health. Miss Lofstedt was born and reared on a farm in Sweden. She was eager to get back to the soil and has become the head farmer on the New England tract.

"Farm Hands" Work Long Hours.

Misses Hall and Lofstedt faced a hard task when they took charge of the 13 acres of run down and nearly worthless farm land. First they secured the services of a land expert, who tested the soil and informed them as to its needs. Then a tree surgeon was hired to trim the dead wood and suckers from the apple and other fruit trees. Buildings were repaired and other necessary work was undertaken. During three years the ladies faced continual expense, but now the tide has turned and they are reaping excellent returns.

They fertilized the apple trees. This year they sold 60 barrels at $1 a bushel on the trees. Last year the hens averaged 184 eggs each for the year. The ladies hope to raise this to an average of 200 a day by the introduction of better stock. They propose to stick to the hen industry because it is one in which women can do the work without much fatigue.

The "farm hands" begin work at 7 o'clock in the morning, enjoy one hour rest at noon and quit at 6 o'clock in the evening. They have a neatly furnished house with hot water heat, electric lights and other conveniences and find no trouble in marketing all products of the farm in Boston and its suburbs.

OUR Correspondents

J. T., Michigan, sympathizes with those Peace Page readers who have experienced years of sadness, for he has lived a sad and lonely life. He believes in the old saying that "it is always darkest before the dawn," and hopes for the best.

Alice Duncombe of Pennsylvania, doesn't want the readers who didn't receive replies to their letters to feel disappointed. She says she had no idea of receiving so many cards and letters. She has over 50 communications and cannot possibly answer them all.

M. V. H., Virginia, thinks that teaching is a great work, greater than many think. He likes to hear from rural school teachers who discuss their work. His address is M. V. Horsley, Martinsville, Va., R. D. 1.

F. L. W. of Wisconsin promises to write the Peace Page on the wonderful development of his country, especially dairying, which is the chief industry. He says that Wisconsin is the banner dairy state of the country. We are awaiting your letter and expect it will be very interesting to the readers.

If any of the readers happen to have a riddle in rhyme about Peter's Denial of Christ, and the cock-crowing, he would confer a favor on J. H. Keeler, Flint, Mich., by sending a copy to him. He lost the only copy he had.

Mary Martin makes a request that the readers kindly send some cards and letters to her friend, Mrs. Clara St. John Crawford, Hartford, Mich., on Christmas and New Year's so that she will enjoy the holidays.

Now we have one of our Blade readers wanting to get in the limelight as a fast dresser. She claims she has beaten the record boasted of by Mrs. McAdoo who dressed in 20 minutes. Our sister, Mrs. S. R. Rathbun of Illinois, says that recently she dressed in just 15 minutes in order to catch a train. She was in bed when the clock struck five in the morning, and the train was due at 5:16. She caught it.

Descriptions of country are asked for by Lena of the West Virginia hills. She thinks that many of the Florida readers would help the Peace Page if they would describe that state. She thinks farming is a happy and independent life and that people can work so much better if interested in a farm of their own.

A description of the East Liverpool pottery region of Ohio, the pottery center of the world, is given by Pottery Worker. While at work he sees the pottery made from clay into beautiful ware ready for the table. There are 50 potteries in that region. They work every day and then don't seem to fill the demand.

GIRL OF 17 RAISES HOGS FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT

Raising hogs for pleasure and profit is the occupation of Miss Josie Fuller, aged 17, youngest and best all round feminine pork producer in the Imperial valley of California. It is her ambition to become the best expert on hogs in her district. Her herd numbers 50, and is increasing.

"Pig culture isn't aesthetic work, of course," said Miss Fuller. "It can't be considered a finishing school for debutantes, but there's money in it."

She has established a record for developing her porkers for the market at a cost of 3½ cents a pound. She came within half a cent of winning the University of California prize, which would have entitled her to a transcontinental trip. The judges decided she spent too much time in caring for her hogs. This was charged up against profit, and cut down her score.

HERE ARE A FEW HINTS FOR DECORATING THE TABLE WITH CHRISTMAS GREENS

Christmas greens or decorations always add a pleasing touch to the home during the holidays. The Christmas spirit makes itself felt in a larger degree if the dinner table on that day is given an artistic touch appropriate to the time. If you live near a clump of woods or can reach such a place easily there is no need of worrying about finding suitable decorations. If you can get those tiny pine trees, they make a most effective decoration as they can be used in many different ways so that a holiday touch is given the table and the house.

Here are a few suggestions for using Christmas green:

Snow Laden Trees

A tree about two feet high can be used for the table centerpiece by giving it the appearance of being snow-laden. To achieve this, dip the tree into thin starch, made simply of the starch and water, in which has been dissolved five cents' worth of saltpeter. While the tree is wet sprinkle it with a box of diamond dust or "Christmas snow," which is to be had in the shops for five and ten cents and when dry the effect will be, especially under artificial light, of snow on the tree. Trim with colored candles or tiny electric light bulbs and the effect is very pleasing and pretty. If you wish, you can trim the tree with tinsel and popcorn strings and hang small gifts on it.

Another Centerpiece

The partridge berry vine is very charming for the Christmas table decoration when arranged attractively. A rose bowl filled with short sprigs and perhaps tipped with a red berry or mingled with a poinsettia or two, makes a pretty centerpiece for the holiday table and with care will last a week or two. Red elder berries add a pleasing touch to the Christmas wreaths made of evergreen, and if you live where you can find them, by all means gather holly berries, mistletoe, dogwood or coon berries and bring them home in abundance, for nothing is more appropriate for Christmas decorations.

Pine Cone Candlesticks

Take one of your cones, hollow it out, stick a red candle into it and either sew or glue it onto a pasteboard base so that it will stand firmly and then cover this base with evergreen. The candle shade to go with this holder is made of evergren. Use an abestos form so that there will be no danger from fire, and cover this with evergreen. If you want a red and green color scheme, use red paper over the asbestos form and then sew or pin onto this, evergreen sprigs. Take four or five of these candles and arrange them in the center of the table in a mass of evergreen boughs, laid flat on the table, with here and there a pine cone sticking out, and you have the prettiest sort of decoration.

Snow Man.

Another novel and pretty decoration for the center of the Christmas table is a snow man made of cotton batting, sprinkled with diamond dust or Christmas snow to give the real glistening snow effect. Stick some holly in his arms and crown him with mistletoe, and stand him in the midst of evergreen, and around and about the green twigs, pile snow balls made of cotton batting. To each ball attach a red or green ribbon, that leads to a plate. At the close of the dinner, or during the last course, let each guest pull a snowball to him, inside of which is some small gift or souvenir.

Basket for Center

A basket wound with evergreen and filled with red berries and glossy holly leaves, setting on star shaped mat made of evergreen boughs makes the prettiest kind of a centerpiece, or if you do not care for the red berries, use poinsettia blossoms in the midst of a mass of evergreen boughs, and have some of the boughs laid flat on the table, radiating toward each plate, and ending in a single poinsettia blossom, either real or artificial.

Scenery Novelty.

A novel way to use evergreens on the Christmas dinner table is to take a good sized mirror and place it in the center of the table. Surround this with boughs of evergreen and holly, or green vines and, using the mirror for a lake, make a winter landscape by using cotton batting for snow, piling it in mound shapes here and there. Use the tiny evergreen trees you gathered to surround the lake. On the batting to further simulate snow, you should use diamond dust or "winter snow" to give the glistening effects of real snow.

Other Suggestions.

Another good Christmas green that is pretty for decorating picture frames or for making festoons and ropes, which is to be found in abundance in the woods in Wisconsin and other of the Central states is ground pine or "crow foot ivy," called too, lycopodium, which inhabits low, moist woods and is often found in companionship with laurel or trailing arbutus. And above all do not forget to put into your basket all of the pine cones you can find, for they are particularly useful in decorative schemes. Nothing is more effective than a candle holder made of a pine cone.

Of course you will gather a big armful of pine boughs, and if you can find them choose those of the balsam fir as the needles last longer and will not fall so quickly when brought indoors. The boughs are pretty in vases, in dark corners, over doors and pictures and if you are clever you can make wreaths and festoons out of them.

Splendid for Bad Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis

An Inexpensive Home-Made Remedy—Gives Surest, Quickest Relief.

Anyone who tries this pleasant tasting home-made cough syrup, will quickly understand why it is used in more homes in the United States and Canada than any other cough remedy. The way it takes hold of an obstinate cough, giving immediate relief, will make you regret that you never tried it before. It is a truly dependable cough remedy that should be kept handy in every home, to use at the first sign of a cough during the night or day time.

Any druggist can supply you with 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth). Pour this into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. The total cost is about 54 cents and you will have a full pint of the most effective remedy ever used.

The quick, lasting relief you get from this excellent cough syrup will really surprise you. It promtly heals the inflamed membranes that line the throat and air passages, stops the annoying throat tickle, loosens the phlegm, and soon your cough stops entirely. Splendid for bronchitis, croup, whooping cough and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway pine extract, combined with guaiacol and is famous the world over for its healing effect on the membranes.

To avoid disappointment ask for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with full directions and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., 214 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

DANIELS WANTS 42 NEW NAVAL SHIPS IN FLEET

Secretary of Navy, in Annual Report, Urges Immediate Construction of New Battleships.

FOR 27 FIRST LINE BATTLESHIPS IN 1921

The report of Secretary of the Navy Daniels shows that with the craft constructed from the present program the navy will have the following vessels completed and in commission in 1921:

Battleships, first line	27
Battle cruisers	6
Battleships, second line	25
Armored cruisers	9
Scout cruisers	1
Scout cruisers	13
Cruisers, first-class	5
Cruisers, second-class	3
Cruisers, third-class	10
Destroyers	108
Fleet submarines	12
Coast submarines	130
Monitors	6
Gunboats	18
Supply ships	4
Fuel ships	15
Transports	5
Tenders to torpedo vessels	6
Special types	8
Ammunition ships	2

The type of the 42 new vessels asked for is:

Three battleships.
One battle cruiser.
Three scout cruisers.
Fifteen torpedo boat destroyers.
Four fleet submarines.
Fourteen coast submarines.
One fleet submarine tender.
One destroyer tender.

The numbers of the 1921 program are based on the general board's estimates of survival of the present vessels of the navy.

Until all nations agree to reduce their armament, the United States must continue to increase its naval power, Secretary Daniels declares in his annual report, which urges that funds be appropriated, at once, to begin building 42 additional ships.

"I feel it my duty to warn as solemnly as I may," the secretary says after reciting the high expenditures for the navy authorized at the last session of congress, "against the danger that lies in a possible feeling on the part of our people that the navy has now been attended to, has been placed where it belongs, among the great navies of the world, and there is nothing further to be done. Complacent retrospection is the father of dry rot. We have made a magnificent beginning, but it must not be forgotten by the public that the same intelligent appreciation of our needs, the same willingness to provide for these needs, must be shown this year and every succeeding year if we finish what we have commenced."

Secretary Daniels recalls that the 1917 appropriation bill carries provision for a possible limitation of armament agreement.

"I earnestly hope the time is not far distant when this act of congress will result in such an agreement," he continues, "and that the nations of earth will have the statesmanship to devise effective means of preserving the world's peace without constantly building ever increasing dreadnaughts at ever increasing cost. Until that hour arrives the United States cannot safely adopt any policy other than that of continuing the policy of steadily increasing its naval strength."

HUNTING SEASON THIS YEAR COSTS 86 LIVES

THESE FIGURES ARE COMPILED FROM REPORTS OF ONLY FIFTEEN STATES.

Eighty-six known dead and approximately 40 injured is the hunting toll in 15 states for the season which ended recently, as compared with 59 dead and 66 injured last year, and 111 dead and 162 wounded in 1914. Last year's statistics were gathered from 18 states. The figures presented herewith not only include the victims of the short deer season, but those of the rabbit and duck season.

"Mistaken for deer," and carelessness on the part of hunters account for the many dead and wounded.

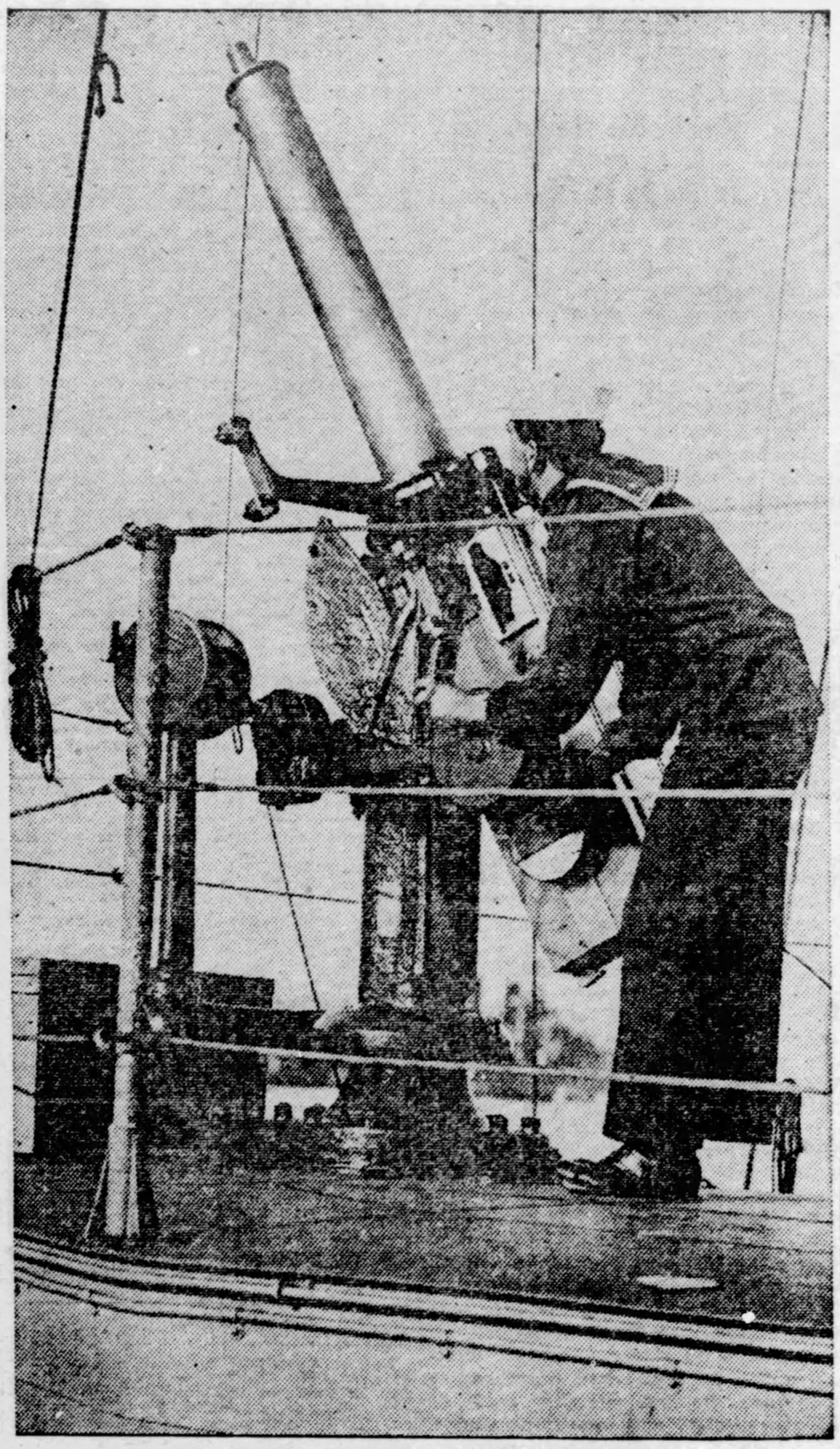
Michigan, as during the last several years, leads in the number of dead with 22. The season in Illinois produced 13 deaths, while in New York 11 dead are reported.

Ten thousand hunters combed the woods of northern Michigan for deer, while it is reported a like number invaded the forests of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Game Commissioner Otis of Michigan, described the deer season just closed as "the worst ever."

"The only thing that I can think of that will put an end to the great number of casualties is a 'buck law;' and I am going to do my level best to have the next legislature pass such an act. Judging from the results in Wisconsin, that will keep down the shooting at sounds, which accounts for a great number of the killings. In Wisconsin they had such a law last year, and the number of deaths was cut down," said Otis.

ONE OF UNCLE SAM'S NEW ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS MOUNTED ON TORPEDO DESTROYER DAVIS



New type of anti-aircraft gun now being used by the battleships of the United States navy.

This picture, one of the first to be taken of the new weapons, was snapped on board the recently commissioned torpedo boat destroyer Davis.

There are two of these guns on the newer boats in the torpedo class, one in the front and the other in the rear. As quickly as they are turned out by the munition factories and tested they are being added to the ships.

A SPIRIT WORLD EXISTS NEAR US, SAYS ENGLISH NOVELIST, CONAN DOYLE

A new revelation to the world, constituting the greatest religious event since the death of Christ, is hinted at as more than a possibility by the English novelist and physician, Dr. Conan Doyle.

Doyle believes spirit intercourse with the dead is before long to be proved. In a recent letter to Light, an English physical journal, Doyle confesses to have been interested in spiritism for 30 years, and now to rank himself as a believer in it along with a number of famous English scientists and public men, some living and some dead, who have at various times declared their faith in what used to be called spiritualism.

"What of the color which we know to exist beyond the violet of the spectrum?" asks the author of the Sherlock Holmes stories. "What of the notes which we can detect by the vibration of the diaphragm, but which are above the pitch of the human ear? We can see for ourselves how in these instances there is an unseen and unheard physical world close to our own. I do not say that it is this world which the spirits inhabit, but at least it shows how very near to us, even in the space which we ourselves occupy, other worlds may exist as oblivous of us as we of them.

"It is the possibility of communion that the main feature of this new teaching lies. The conditions being similar on either side of the partition of death make the idea of communication more feasible. Spirits claim that they are happier than we, but they have no more force of intellect than they brought over with them and they have the same difficulties in solving the question of communication as their relatives on earth.

"On both sides of the partition the vast majority would appear to be absolutely indifferent and ignorant upon the subject. But also on both sides there are bands of pioneers who, as we know in this world, comprise some of the best intellects of humanity, and who are, as we are told, reinforced upon the other side by more advanced spirits. These are beating down the partition and hear the sound of each others' picks.

"Many ways have been devised, all imperfect, but some of them fitfully and wonderfully successful. Clairvoyance, clairaudience, the direct voice, automatic writing, spirit control—these are the various methods, all depending upon that inexplicable thing called mediumship, a thing so sacred and sometimes so abused.

"Such, in brief, is the spiritual philosophy where faith—a most two-edged virtue—is replaced by actual demonstration. The evidence upon which this system rests is so enormous that it would take a very considerable library to contain it, and the witnesses are not shadowy people living in the dim past and inaccessible to our cross-examination, but are our own contemporaries, men of character and intellect whom all must respect. The situation may, as it seems to me, be summed up in a simple alternative.

"One supposition is that there has been an outbreak of lunacy (spiritualism) extending over two generations of mankind and two great continents—a lunacy which assails men or women who are otherwise eminently sane. The alternative supposition is that in recent years there has come to us from divine sources a new revelation which constitutes by far the greatest religious event since the death of Christ, a revelation which alters the whole aspect of death and the fate of man.

"Theories of fraud or of delusion will not meet the evidence. It is absolute lunacy or it is a revolution in religious thought, a revolution which gives us as by-products an utter fearlessness of death and an immense consolation when those who are dear to us pass behind the veil.

"There are many superficial inquirers to whom the ideas of a divine revelation and of such humble phenomena as Rochester rappings or moving tables seem incompatible. The greatest things have always come from the smallest seeds. The twitching leg of a frog suggested the whole development of electric science, and the rattling lid of a kettle was the father of steam, as the falling apple is said to have suggested the law of gravity. It is the simple thing that catches the eye. But the wise investigator does not dwell too much upon the first suggestions, but passes onward to consider what they have suggested and whither they have led.

"It is either an absurd farce or the most solemn and sacred functions. But when one knows, as I know, of widows who are assured that they hear the loved voice once again, or of mothers whose hands, groping in the darkness, clasp once again those of the vanished child, and when one considers the loftiness of their intercourse and the serenity of spirit which succeeds it, I feel sure that a fuller knowledge would calm the doubt of the most scrupulous conscience. Men talk of a great religious revival after the war. Perhaps it is in this direction that it will be."

FRENCH WARSHIP LOST WITH 740

Battleship Sufferen Reported a Victim of Either Submarine or Mine.

The French battleship Sufferen has been sunk with the loss of her entire crew. The Sufferen displaced 12,527 tons and carried a crew of 740 men.

The Sufferen was equipped with Harvey armor and carried the following armaments:

Four 12-inch guns in two turrets, fore and aft; ten 6-inch guns; eight 3-inch guns; 22 3-pounders and two 16-inch torpedo tubes.

The Sufferen sailed for l'Orient, a French naval station in Brittany on Nov. 24, and was not heard from afterward.

The Sufferen was completed in 1916 at the cost of $6,000,000.

Last year the Sufferen took part in the bombardment of the Turkish forts at the Dardanelles. She entered the straits to attack Turkish batteries and, according to an official Turkish announcement, was damaged seriously and withdrew in flames. She was sent back to Toulon for repairs.

Maine Town Has No Hotel

Saco, Me., is now without a hotel, a manufacturing concern having leased the only building of the kind for accommodations for its employes, who could not find quarters elsewhere in the city.

Beauty's Treasures

Of Hair and Skin Preserved by Cuticura. Trial Free.

If you use Cuticura Soap for every-day toilet purposes, with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then as needed to soothe and heal the first pimples, redness, roughness or scalp irritation you will have as clear a complexion and as good hair as it is possible to have.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. book on the skin. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 9F, Boston." Sold everywhere.

ASK $4,500,000 A DAY TO RUN UNITED STATES

The "high cost of government" has become a stern reality, for it will take four and a half million dollars a day to run the United States service during the fiscal year which begins July 1 next, according to the annual estimates sent to congress by Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department. The estimates called for an expenditure of $1,654,819,654 for the year, an increase of $425,000,766 over last year's estimates and an increase of $87,197,458 over the appropriation made by the last session of congress.

Nearing Two-Billion Mark.

The estimates showed clearly that the United States is making rapid progress toward the point where it will cost two billion dollars a year to meet the constantly increasing cost of government. Eleven departmental classifications under which the estimates were submitted showed increases over last year, and four items showed decreases.

Preparedness for war was the greatest item in the budget for next year. It demanded expenditures of more than $800,000,000 under direction of the war and navy departments, or about one-half of the total estimated expenditure of the government. The war department asked for more than $421,000,000 for land defense, and the navy department demanded upwards of $382,000,000 to continue the great naval program outlined by the last session of congress. Last year the war department spent $381,000,000 and the navy department $315,000,000, as the initial outlay for the new preparedness plans.

The department of agriculture asked for some $7,000,000 more than it spent last year; the interior department for some $4,000,000 more; the department of commerce for nearly $5,000,000 more; the department of justice and the department of labor for about $1,000,000 more each.

Pensions Decrease.

Despite the diplomatic burdens of the European war, the state department asked for only $6,000,000 as against $9,000,000 appropriated during the last session of congress. A slight decrease in the estimate for pensions, which called for $155,000,000 as against $158,000,000 appropriated last year, was shown despite the recent increases in pension rates, and is due to the gradual dying off of the old soldiers.

Of the total of more than a billion and a half dollars, the estimates calculate that $325,000,000 to be expended by the postoffice department will be paid by the postal revenues. Upwards of $60,000,000 of the total will go into the sinking fund to care for the bonded debt of the country.

Among the larger miscellaneous items in the estimates, the interstate commerce commission asks for $3,500,000 for continuing the physical valuation of the railroads of the country.

Cut Harbor Appropriation.

A sharp cut in proposals for river and harbor improvement by the federal government was indicated by estimates for river and harbor appropriations which called for expenditures of $32,128,000 as against $42,080,935 appropriated for the same projects by the last session of congress. The estimates gave little heed to new projects.

The Mississippi river came in for the lion's share of the proposed expenditures. The estimate provided some ten and a half millions, divided as follow:

Passes of the Mississippi, $2,150,000; head of passes to the Ohio, $6,000,000; mouth of the Ohio to Minneapolis, $2,350,000; in Minnesota, $52,000.

The estimates would allot $1,805,000 for improvement for the Missouri river. The Ohio river below Pittsburgh would get $5,000,000.

ALLIES' LOSSES IN WAR PLACED AT 15,100,000

RUSSIA LEADS WITH 8,500,000, WHILE FRANCE HOLDS SECOND PLACE.

The Association for Research into the social consequences of the war at Copenhagen, estimate the losses of the allies at 15,100,000 in killed and wounded. They are divided as follows:

England, 1,200,000.
Russia, 8,500,000.
France, 3,700,000.
Italy, 800,000.
Serbia, 480,000.
Belgium, 220,000.
Rumania, 200,000.

About half of the British losses fell among the Colonial and overseas Dominion troops.

TO REPEAL FEDERALIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

Senator Borah of Idaho has announced that he had prepared a bill to repeal the act which federalized the national guard.

"The federalization of the national guard has been demonstrated in the Mexican situation to have been a failure," said he. "It will be useless to attempt universal military training as long as the present militia law remains on the statute books."

PERUNA Household Helper

Peruna eases the burden of the housekeeper by keeping away the danger of illness resulting from colds, coughs, and indigestion due to catarrhal condition. It speedily relieves and overcomes these.

Its tonic properties build up the strength of the physically weak and run down, and its use in convalescense, especially after grip, is remarkably beneficial.

KEEP IT ON HAND

The wise housekeeper has Peruna on hand for instant use even if catarrhal troubles do not call for its regular administration. A dose or two in time often prevents a long illness.

Liquid or tablet form.

Manalin Tablets are a splendid laxative for nome use.

Ask the druggist

THE PERUNA COMPANY
Columbus, Ohio

She Smokes Cigarets Just to Spite Hubby

Mrs. Margaret Wilda of Philadelphia, was arrested when a policeman saw her smoking a cigaret on the street. The policeman told Mrs. Wilda her act was a breach of the peace. She refused to put the cigaret out and was held in jail one night. She told Magistrate Tracey she had quarreled with her husband and smoked on the street "for spite." The magistrate discharged her.